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RUSTIC MAIDEN

Artist: Kolakanta.

THE FESTIVAL OF CLASSICAL DANCE

(See Pages 4 & 5)

Mind Your Q.'s

Skit By "Hemlata"

I nearly exploded with rage but there was nothing I could do.

I hope the gentleman who behaved so ungallantly the other day in the queue will read this article.

I hope his face will be suffused with shame and his heart shrink with humility when he sees his crime thus publicly exposed. I hope he will learn to have more civic sense. For that is partly the object of this article.

But only partly, for there is another. And that is, to awe him with the power of the pen. I like to imagine that when he next sees me—I assume, of course, that he will remember me; how could he forget?—this unmannerly man, this disregarder of the other individual's rights, this scorner of law and order, will cower in terror from the Woman Who Might Put Him Into An Article. I shall transfix him with a Medusa-like stare which will say "Behold, I have a weapon; a better never did itself sustain upon a woman's writing-table." True, Othello said that—with slight variations—of the sword. But have not all the sages in all the ages agreed that the pen is mightier than the sword? Behold, then, I have a weapon.

The Heinous Crime

And now that I have keyed the reader up to expectancy (a good writer always keys the reader up to expectancy) I shall tell him what crime the man in the queue committed. He was standing just behind me in the queue. That, of course, was no crime. On the contrary, aware of the exalted position to which fate had raised him for the brief space of an hour, he should have behaved with dignity and courtesy. But I am sorry to relate that he did not.

After forty-five minutes of exerting my will-power to keep my legs from sinking under me, I had at last managed to get to the top of the never-ending line, making rapid mental calculations to see if I would get the last place on the bus drawn up at that moment at the kerb. Just as I emerged from the queueing-shed this ill-mannered creature pushed past me and bagged the last square foot of space available on the floor of the bus. I nearly exploded with rage, but there was nothing I could do. The bus was gone, and so was the man. That was the most galling part of it.

It was not as if I could fling a few choice words of abuse at him. All I could do was to look very fierce and take my place very firmly, with a no-one-else-will-get-away-with-that-stunt-I-warn - you air about me. A completely unnecessary ferocity and firmness, as I realised a minute afterwards, for the would-be passenger standing behind me was a benign old lady who seemed to have no intention of pushing past anyone. She smiled sympathetically at me, and remarked what a shame it was that some men really did not know how to behave themselves, etc., etc.

Its Saving Grace

I thawed at once, and we were soon talking about everything in general, from knitting to art exhibitions, and bus-travellers in particular. By the time the next bus hove in view, three or four other people in the queue had joined in the conversation. That, I reflected, was one of the pleasant things about queueing up for a bus. It made people more friendly and expansive. Here are a lot of people all suffering the same thing, and like ship-wrecked mariners on a desert island, they grow friendly and helpful.

You meet a woman at a shop and, convinced that she is the grabbing, hoarding sort, push past her to get at the knitting-wool, or household linen, or whatever it is you want—or do not want—before she can get at it. But meet the same woman at a bus-stop, and you—and she—are all friendliness. Then there was that nice young man who was on the other side of the counter when you went to shop at your grocery stores, and to whom you were so condescending. But meet him in a queue at a bus-stop, exchange a word or two about the heat of the day, and the lateness of buses and other common grievances, and all social barriers are dropped.

In fact, if any politician wanted to see democracy established firmly in a country, he would be well advised to arrange things so that people had to queue up for buses and things. In the queue antagonism is forgotten—except, of course, when you meet people like the man I have talked of—and all social distinctions set aside; there, poet and peasant, pauper and prince, rub shoulders with each other.

Oh! My Poor Legs!

You will have realised, though, that what I have just been saying is an attempt to look at what optimists call the rosy side of things, and what fair-minded people call the other side of the medal. But it is not all like that. The thing has distinct disadvantages. It causes discomfort, annoyance and embarrassment. The discomfort is mainly physical—unless you are one of those people who do not behave like law-abiding citizens when they are in a queue, in which case I hope you feel some mental discomfort also.

The physical discomfort, then, is of two kinds. There is the discomfort you suffer from the ravages of the weather. You simply cannot tell anyone who has queued up for a bus to fear no more the heat of the sun, nor the furious monsoon's rages. But the second discomfort is, if anything, even more acute. And against it there is no protection at all. I mean, of course, the wear on one's legs.

...He refused to realize that the queue was waiting for him to move up.

Words cannot describe the way one's legs feel—or, rather, do 'not' feel—after half-an-hour's standing. One would not have thought, really, that human limbs were capable of such complete weariness and exhaustion. I am sure the mermaid in the fairy-tale, much as she loved the prince, would never have wished for a pair of human legs if she had known what it was to queue up for a bus.

Contrary To Dic.

The second disadvantage is the annoyance one may be caused. This may not be the outcome of deliberate nastiness—as in the case of the man I have talked of—but of accident or thoughtlessness. There was the time, for instance, when the clergyman standing just before me in a queue was suddenly pushed by someone in front, and had to take a hasty step backwards. His clerical toe or, rather, heel,—was certainly not lissom, and very far from print-less, as my pet corn discovered to its cost.

Then there was the man who was communing with his friend across the road by means of nods and becks and wreathed smiles, and who refused to realise that the queue was waiting for him to move up. A queue, the dictionary tells us, is "a number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to proceed." This poor man had certainly awaited his turn, but when it came he could not proceed. The warmth of friendship had lapped him round, and he became oblivious of such mundane, practical things as queues.

In Vain!

Finally, there is the embarrassment a queue sometimes causes you. I remember one instance very well. A bus drew up at a stop when I was still on the other side of the road. I crossed as soon as I could. The temptation to run to the top of the queue was very great, but I resisted it. No, I said to myself, I would do the proper thing. So I ran round the back of the queueing-shed, hoping the right kind of people would give appreciative glances at this law-abiding person.

But I found, to my dismay, that the line of waiting people was so long that it would mean at least another three buses gone before I could move anywhere near the actual bus-stop. All my running had been in vain. What is more—and this was the most unkindest cut of all—I must have looked foolish in the eyes of all those people in the queue. I took my place at the bottom, and tried to look as calm and unconcerned as possible.

Yes, a queue certainly has its disadvantages. But let us not forget that, under the conditions which exist today in Bombay, it is the most sensible thing to do. And, therefore, let us not forget to mind our queues.

Anglo-Indian Girl Accuses American Soldiers!

See Page 15

1,299 U. S. FILM ACTORS IN WAR

The fantasy and frivolity that is widely believed to be Hollywood was pushed to the background by a recent report of the American film capital's contribution to the war effort—a contribution that includes the services of 6,000 film workers now in the armed forces.

The roster of the 1,299 actors who have gone into various branches of the service includes such prominent names as Lieutenant Commander Robert Montgomery, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Tyrone Power, U. S. Marine Corps, Lieutenant Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Henry Fonda, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Lee Tracy, U. S. Army Air Force, and many others.

The review, issued by the Association of Motion Picture Producers, said that 2,000 stage, screen and radio actors have given more than 26,000 unpaid performances for patriotic and charity causes since the war began. Seventy-five Hollywood entertainers have put on show for American and Allied forces in combat areas overseas.

Entertainments and bond-selling drives have been under the auspices of the Hollywood Victory Committee which was organized three days after America entered the war.

WAR BONDS PURCHASE

More than 130 film directors and 200 screen writers are now in military service. The review stated that the armed forces have drawn heavily on the industry for such technicians as still photographers, camouflage experts sound department specialists, precision machinists and other experts.

Free shows for servicemen and women overseas have been made possible by the gift, from the picture industry, of 12,845 prints of feature pictures and 17,928 prints of short subjects.

More than 105 training films have been made on a non-profit basis and the producers' review stated that they have been credited with reducing the training time of troops by 40 per cent.

During the last two years, the report stated, dol. 55,269,679 in war bonds has been purchased by approximately 30,000 employees of the industry and Allied groups and contributions to various war charities have amounted to dol. 2,618,673. USOWI.

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Sarat Chandra Chatterjee

By DOULATRAO PARSHURAM

"Sarat Chandra dug down into the masses for his subjects, apprehended them in all their inexhaustible character, pity and pathos, and reproduced them with a lively artistic skill. A basic affinity with suffering lies at the root of most of his characters."

THE PURELY LITERARY LIFE invariably is a sequestered life, shut off by its very nature from the ordinary workaday world.

It does not contribute in any way to the bringing forth of a masterpiece—for a 'far-above-the-ordinary' work requires not only literary effort, but also a thorough knowledge of common things, an experience among the generality of masses and a fairly accurate insight into the minds of the people; all of which is generally acquired by 'moving about' a good deal, as they say in common parlance. A person who has not often stepped outside his threshold can never be the progenitor of a great work—as has been shown time and again in the life of authors.

Sarat Chandra fortunately did not confine himself to a purely literary life. Indeed, he did not perceptibly feel like Charles Dickens who had said: "I cannot write a word without stepping out daily into the streets of London." For Sarat Chandra never imbued his wanderings with a literary purpose. Nevertheless, he did move about a great deal, and the gain to Bengali and Indian literature lay in the deeply sympathetic view he acquired of mankind—in his large humanity.

A Varied Life

Right from the beginning of his adolescence, Sarat Chandra had opportunities to 'see' things for himself. During his boyhood he paid not much attention to school, for he was not the studious type. He enjoyed sports and his frequent excursions into the woods above everything else. He also came across different types of people; and much of value in whatever he saw he has described in 'Srikanta' which is judged by some as autobiographical of him to a certain degree.

During his wanderings he acquired a great love for music, and this, coupled with his sweet voice, stood him in great stead in his later life,—whenever he was in a tight situation. His love of literature he acquired from his father—along with the poverty that fell to his lot and which he had to endure till a later period in life. Following the example of Boswell, we shall let our author say something—one of the few things he ever said about himself:

"I received almost no education for want of means. From my father I inherited nothing except, as I believe, his restless spirit and his keen interest in literature. The first made me a tramp and sent me out tramping the whole of India quite early, and the second made me a dreamer all my life. Father was a great scholar, and he had tried his hand at stories and novels, dramas and poems, in short every branch of literature; but he never could finish anything. I remember poring over the incomplete mss. over and over again in my childhood, and many a night I kept awake regretting their incompleteness and thinking what might have been the conclusion of each if finished. Perhaps this led to my writing short stories when I was barely seventeen."

A Long Tramp

By the time he passed his Entrance Examination, the family had moved over from Devanandpur to Bhagalpur and he joined College there. But his extreme proverty came in the way of his pursuing his studies further, so that, in 1896, after the death of his mother, he had to try and secure a job for himself. But the restrictions and the indignities of service were too much for a man of his temperament, and he fled from Bhagalpur, and was absent for full six years, moving from place to place, and covering his identity under the garb of a Sannyasin. Only the news of the death of his father brought him back home.

The next chapter of his life was laid in the capital of Burma, where he had to go through many trying experiences. He suffered a great deal, observed and studied the position of the Indians in Burma; and it was here that his faculties attained their fruition. Besides, he had the unique advantage of viewing his country (India) from outside; this fully developed the love of his country that was in him. The result of his experiences and observations in Burma was the book 'Pather Dabi' ('The Claimants of the Path') which was proscribed by the Government for its political views.

His Literary Career

Ill-health forced him to leave Burma, and he was fortunate in that a Calcutta publisher promised him an income of Rs. 100 if only he would go on with his literary pursuits and write for the "Bharatavarsha." By that time (1913) one of his earlier novels ('Bara Didi') had appeared, and he had grown famous overnight. He was perhaps the only Bengali writer who had not to struggle for literary recognition, though, at the time that Sarat wrote, the personality of Rabindranath dominated Bengal and the well-established renown of Bankim Chandra threatened to affect a proper reception of his literary efforts. That Sarat Chandra rose above two masters is testimony to his great genius. Rabindranath acknowledged him as the "most beloved writer of this generation." Among his works are masterpieces like 'Srikanta', 'Grihadaha', 'Pather Dabi', 'Palli Samaj' ('Village Society'), 'Biraj Bau', 'Swami' and 'Datta.'

But, as we have already remarked, he never confined himself to a purely literary life. Even though his output was vast, he found time for social service. He moved about a lot and gave those who were in distress a helping hand. He was always a friend of the needy, and today, on his death anniversay, we are sure there will be many to send up their prayers for the spirit of the departed writer who at times helped them to tide over their difficulties.

Sarat Chandra spent a part of his time in the villages, too. In 1932, during the Non-co-operation he joined the Congress and was for several years the President of the Howrah District Congress Committee. His political life gave him a progressive outlook on things; even though he could not rid himself of his desire to serve the decaying society in which he was born. Perhaps there would have been a balance between the two opposite ideals if he had been allowed more time—we cannot say—for he died in 1938 (on 16th January) when he was not even sixty-two—and still on the right side of the biblical three-score and ten.

Sarat's Humanity

Great honours were conferred on him—and not undeservedly—during the last years of his life. The Jagattarini Medal from the Calcutta University, an honorary Doctorate of Literature from the Dacca University, and above all the unreserved and enthusiastic appreciation of the Bengali and the Indian public—these were the dues of the writer who had experienced the sufferings of the masses whom he depicted in his stories, and who had developed a large humanity out of his experiences—who, above all, had acquired sympathy for the suffering, thought of all men as his brethren, and loved man as man.

Sarat Chandra believed in the brotherhood of man—not as we do, in the sentimental way,—but he knew that it was a brotherhood in sin as well as in the aspiration for a nobler life. He espoused the cause of the downtrodden who, he knew, is not in the position he is in because of his voluntary actions—but as Sarat Chandra depicted in his stories—the circumstances and the world around him are to blame in a large measure for his downfall.

In this aspect Sarat Chandra was at variance with Bankim Chandra and Rabindranath under whose influence he came during the period of the early flowering of his genius, and whose influence he transformed in his own inimitable way so as to add to the legacy of his predecessors. Bankim Chandra had been a propagandist, his work 'a reconstruction of the earlier days in his country, as his imagination pictured them' as Edward Thompson has remarked. Rabindranath was too much of a poet, and belonged to a too eclectic circle of society, to go into the grim realities and the sordidness of life. Sarat Chandra, with the traits of both these masters in him, supplied Bengali literature the much-needed 'realism' that it had lacked. He depicted life vividly in its grey, sad, sordid aspects; he got to the root of things; he showed things as we know they are.

Besides, he treated of the lower-middle and the poorer classes, who had had no able interpreter and champion until he came. The upper and middle class ideals had been hegemonic in Bengali fiction—even in the works of Bankim Chandra and Rabindranath. Sarat Chandra (as some one has rightly put it, we do not recollect who, "dug down into the masses for his subjects; apprehended them in all their inexhaustible character, pity and pathos; and reproduced them with a lively and loving artistic skill. A basic affinity with suffering lies at the root of most of his characters", which affinity was the indirect outcome of his experience during his extensive wanderings.

Love Of Man As Man

Thus Sarat Chandra is a realist—a living author; but not only in this. The village life of Bengal which had found no voice in Bengali story literature, found an adequate representation in Sarat Chandra's works. Bankim Chandra and Rabindranath did present a certain view of village life in some of their novels, but all that was insignificant. This was because they did not possess what Sarat Chandra had in profusion—thanks again to his wanderings—an intimate and first hand knowledge of the life of Bengal. Also, nowhere in Bengali novels do 'the aspirations and longings of sensitive, insurgent womanhood' receive such understanding and sympathetic treatment as they do in Sarat Chandra's works, who has been called a 'friend of woman' Sarat Chandra's women characters are the most charming of all his characters, and he has portrayed great skill in shaping those characters.

But Sarat Chandra the realist was an idealist too. Perhaps more a realist than an idealist, nevertheless with some or the other lesson to impart through his writings. His one ideal, as we have already pointed out, was to love man as man. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee says: "Above all, Sarat Chandra's great message was Love of Man as Man, with all his weaknesses and imperfections; and it is this message in these days of rampant Communalism and a sense of caste-pride and exclusiveness which is so hard to kill—that we require most as a guiding principle in our lives."

Sarat Chandra Chatterjee

Anniversary homage to one of India's foremost novelists and humanists

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THE FESTIVAL OF

Bombay will have a week of dance festivities organised by the Vikram Mahotsav Celebrations Committee from 18th instant in commemoration of the Bi-millennium of Vikramaditya, the hero of arts and letters in Indian literature.

Vikramaditya has, after passage of time, become a sort of legendary figure, with whom every phase of Indian art and even some facets of Indian culture are associated. His court is reported to have been adorned by a galaxy of scholars like Kalidasa, Amarasimha and others There is no authentic record to show whether Vikramaditya was a dancer or not but Kalidasa of his court was the embodiment of the dance spirit of his times. His well-known works "Malavikagnimitram", "Vikramorvasheeyam" and "Abhijnanashankulam", popularly known as "Malavika", "Urvashi" and "Shakuntala", breathe the gay abandon, the vim, vitality, glory and glamour of the "Rajnartaki" of his days, as Kalidasa's works are mostly known by his heroines.

There is many a missing link between the Vikram Era and the modern age. Kings have come and kingdoms have gone, but the innate unity of Indian dance and the underlying unity in Indian music proclaim that we are the eternal legatees of the glory of the Vikram Age. Bharata, the author of "Natya Shastra", lived probably two centuries before Vikramaditya. But even to-day students of dance who have mastered the technique of Bharat Natya Shastra are asked to study Kalidasa's "Kavyas" for the real understanding of the spirit of the dance and to imbibe the grace apart from conventionalities. For Kalidasa freely uses dance idioms for literary grace even in non-dance theme.

Kalidasa As Dance Propagandist

The history of the dance is not one of all-round progress, but is full of ups and downs. Even till recently, dance was considered as a degraded art by the high-brow and dancers were not given the front seat in society. A similar state of affairs seems to have prevailed in the early days of Kalidasa, though the dance reached its peak a couple of centuries back in the days of Bharat Muni. Kalidasa significantly refers to this snobbery in the first act of Malavikagnimitram. He puts in the mouth of Ganadasa, the dancing master, that even learned people, who pretend to appreciate hereditary arts, give step-motherly treatment to dance, despite the fact that even great sages regarded dancing as sacred and even God Shiva revealed himself in "Tandav" and "Lasya" form, his body unified with that of Uma. By declaring dance as the creation of Shiva and defying it as "Yagna" or offering to Gods, one is led to think that Kalidasa as a great lover of dance is doing propaganda for its revival through his dramas. In fact, he makes a pointed reference to the crass ignorance about "Marga" dancing prevalent in his time and prays to God to dissipate darkness and blazon the art.

The All-India Dance Festival which will begin in Bombay next Thursday (Jan. 18) is a unique event in the history of Indian art.

For the first time it will bring together on the same platform celebrated exponents of different techniques, who will present their treasured art in its pristine purity.

This article may well serve as the layman's introduction to the Festival.

'Pakistans' In Dance

Kalidasa's prayer holds good even to-day, for nowhere in the world is controversy so thick as in the field of dance, where rival schools like Bharat Natya, Kathak, Kathakali and Manipuri with feudal conceptions vie with one another to establish "Pakistan". But strangely enough, nowhere is the unity of India more evident that in the underlying unity that runs through all schools of Indian dance. Geographical boundaries and provincial barriers melt into thin air and distance is annihilated in the dance map. What is more surprising is that the Seraikella dance of Orissa, which is geographically nearer to the Kathak school, has more affinities and vital links with the Kathakali of Malabar and Yakshagana of Kanara. Similarly, the Bharat Natya of Tamil Nad materially differs from its neighbour, the Kathakali, and bears close resemblance to the distant Kathak. The "Padams" of Tanjore dancers have their counterpart in the "Tukras", "Paran" and "Bols" of the Kathak school.

The Vikramaditya Celebrations Committee is to be congratulated for the planning of the All-India Dance Festival, the first of its kind in India, in which exponents of all schools of dance meet on a common platform and display their best. This companionate arrangement is potent with possibilities and may lead to a

Shanta shows (Above) cupid aiming his flowery arrows.

*

Shambhu Maharaj (Left) the exponent of Kathak style.

*

Menaka's "mudra" (Right) indicates Krishna supporting a mountain on his small finger.

Gopinath and Thankamani in Lakshmi-Narayan ritual dance

CLASSICAL DANCE

Mrinalini Sarabhai (Above) in "Alarippu", Bharat Natya technique.

★

Rukmini Devi (Left) rendering Krishna and the flute.

★

Mihir Kumar Roy Chowdhury (Right) exponent of Manipuri style.

By

K. A.

Chidambaram

new orientation in the world of Indian dance. The Committee has drawn in not only best artistes but also authentic exponents covering all schools. The best products of Nrityalayam, Kalakshetra and Nartakalayam run by well-known classic exponents like Menaka, Rukmini Devi and Gopinath and Thangamani respectively will exhibit their style and form. Also votaries like Bala Saraswati and Shanta, who have learnt their art in "Guru-Sishya" Bhava from masters like Kandappa Pillai and Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai, will show the beauty of classic technique and stylisation.

Rukmini The Pioneer

In Bharat Natya, the role of Rukmini Devi is that of a pioneer, crusader and missionary. She is the first non-professional to gate-crash into the domain of "Devadasi monopolists" and rescue the art for the nation from the vandalism of diehard vested interests. In this she had to fight single-handed on two fronts. Her own Brahmin community would not tolerate her taking to what was then contemptuously termed as "Devadasis" art. Nor would the professionals part with their trade secrets and stylised technique to anybody outside their esoteric circle. In between the orthodoxy and vested interests, her missionary zeal triumphed and Kalakshetra was founded to present the "art unfettered" to the men and women of India. This art and dance centre at Adyar has within a few years put into the field many budding artistes. Realising that Bharat Natya would not be complete without Karnataki music, Rukmini Devi has last year founded the academy of music in Kalakshetra with "Tiger" Vradachari as Principal. For Vikram Festival recitals, she has special dance compositions in honour of Vikramaditya. Apart from Bharat Natya solo and "Kooravanji" temple dance she is giving a full-dress recital of "Rukmini Swayamvar" in Kathakali assisted by special artistes from Kerala. This is her first appearance in Bombay in Kathakali dance drama.

Bala Saraswati is professional dancer 'par excellence.' If her dance is a rare treat, her music is superb. Hailing from the family of the late Tanjore Kamakshi, the best Bharat Natya artiste, and the late Veena Dhanam, she is the embodiment of the music and dance wealth of South India. She has given dance recitals in All-India Music Conferences and narrowly missed a trip to the West where she could have established the glory of Bharat Natya.

Shanta's 'Premiere'

It will be a surprise to many that Shanta, the Bharat Natya soloist, who is appearing in the dance festival, is Bombay born and bred. She was educated at the Fellowship School and was for some time the Secretary of the Bombay Students' Federation. After completing school studies, she took to dance as a full time job and became a temporary domicile in Malabar and Tanjore studying Kathakali and Bharat Natya. She is a disciple of Vidwan Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai, the greatest living exponent of Bharat Natya. She has mastered the "Adavus", "Jathis" and "Thirmanams" of the Pandanallur School, which is a storehouse of 'dance idioms' and Karnataki technique. She is perhaps one of the few dancers who have an over-all knowledge and practice of Bharat Natya, Kathakali and Mohini Attam. Her appearance in Bombay is not merely a 'premiere' but a popular command performance.

Mrinalini Sarabhai is both a Bharat Natya and Kathakali artiste who has dance-dramas and ballets to her credit. She gave a dance recital of the well-known Tamil classic play "Kovalan" last year in the city. She will perform "Vikramorvasheeyam", the classic of Kalidasa, in Kathakali assisted by her troupe of select artistes. She will also give some solo items in Bharat Natya. She is a talented artiste full of promise.

Ramgopal and his group will give recitals of Bharat Natya and Kathakali items. Having partnered La Meri and established a name as dancer in the Far East, America and Europe, he succumbed to the "Lasya" of Bharat Natya and has become an exponent of the Classic art. He is such a hot-gospeller of the Classic school that he recently broke a long-term contract of dance engagement rather than lower the flag of Bharat Natya. He will be assisted by Smt Janicle and Jer Jussawalla in Vikram recitals.

Menaka With New Items

Menaka is the apostle of the new renaissance in Kathak dance. She considers the enthronement of this art in all its purity as a life mission worthier than the trophy she annexed at the International Dance Olympiad in Berlin. Her dance composition of Kalidasa's "Malavikagnimitram" is Classic homage to the memory of the great monarch and has proved to be a landmark in dance history. With enthusiasts like Ramnarain, and a band of Nrityalayam artistes she wants to put Bombay on the top of dance world. For the Vikram festival, she has some new dance compositions worthy of the occasion. Her new items will be ballets of finished style from the life of Krishna, Radha and Gopis with appropriate classical music. Accham Maharaj and Sambhoo Maharaj who participate in the dance festival will exhibit the high technique of the Kathak school. Gopinath and Thangamani are the founders of the Sri Chitrodaya Nartakalayam. Within the past eight years this dance centre in Travancore, under the patronage of the Maharaja, has done a lot for dance-art of Kerala. The number of finished artistes from Nartakalayam is soaring every year, and those in the line speak highly of the training and curriculum in the Nartakalayam. Gopinath is well-known in Bombay circles as the former partner of Ragini Devi. In the Dance festival he will give ballets like "Parijatha Pushpa Apaharan", "Sundopasunda Tilottama", "Seethapaharana" and "Nrityanjali" which will show the Nartakalayam artistes at their best.

The Manipuri school will be represented at the dance festival by Brijbasi Singh and party of dancers from Manipur. Brijbasi Singh is a veteran of the Manipuri school. Bombay will have the unique opportunity of seeing real Manipuri dancers, as the Maharaja of Manipur has granted them permission as a special case to participate in Vikram dance festival.

Ramgopal in a 'Tandav' pose breathing fury.

SOVIET FILM Goes To War

By Oleg Leonidov

Here is a first-hand account of how Soviet film directors and artistes are deriving inspiration from the great war of national liberation. Most of the pictures that are now being produced in Russia have the present struggle as their main motif. They immortalise the heroism and sacrifice of the people—and also help to mobilise the national spirit for victory.

The family of the Soviet screen masters is large both in the number of its members and in the wide variety of schools and trends in art which they represent. The work of each of them is marked by very individual traits. Picture-goers well know the epic genre of Sergei Eisenstein's films, the profound psychological treatment of his subject which marks the works of Vsevolod Pudovkin, the fiery temperament of the political tribune which colours the pictures produced by Fridrich Ermler.

And all these masters of the Soviet film industry found one common object for expression of their individual creative art when the war broke out on June 22, 1941. Each director responded to it in his own inimitable fashion inherent to him alone, but they all followed one and the same aim to facilitate through the medium of their art the mobilisation of national spirit for speedy rout of the hated enemy.

Some like Sergei Vladimir Petrov, who produced the picture about Kutuzov the great Russian general of 1812, seek the realisation of their aim in the heroic past of the Russian people, in the sources of their struggle through ages for glory and independence of their country. Other directors picture heroism of the present day taking their subjects straight from fields of battle. Still others devote themselves to the production of comedies, rightly considering that smiles and laughter, lightening hearts of the people, are also powerful weapons on the side of victory.

Pudovkin's Pictures

The picture entitled "In the name of the motherland" has been screened by Vsevolod Pudovkin based on Konstantin Simonov's popular play "Russian people". The film is an inspiring and moving story, immortalising the greatness of heart of the plague. The psychological penetration of the film harmonises with the perfection of artistry, characteristic of all the works of simple Russian citizen who understands clearly and selflessly his duty to this country and the great mission of the Soviet Union called upon with the Allied nation, to free the world from the Nazi

Director Mark Donskoi is working with tireless energy and his wartime pictures have won wide fame both in the USSR and far beyond the borders of our country. They are screen editions of Nikolai Ostrovsky's famous novel "How steel was tempered" and Wanda Wasilewska's popular story "Rainbow". Both the pictures were produced in Ashkhabad, capital of Soviet Turkmenia. Now masters of the Ukrainian screen have been given the possibility to return to their native city, Kiev, and the first picture produced by the studio on its old lot, hastily restored after the rule of German fascists, was mark Donskoi's "Unconquered" after novel of the same name by Boris Gorvatov which has already been translated into foreign languages and has aroused great interest abroad.

The subject matter of both "Rainbow" and "unconquered" is the great patriotic spirit of Soviet people whom Vsevolod Pudovkin.

Vsevolod Pudovkin has now begun a new production, this time turning to the past for his subject. The hero of his new film is the famous Admiral Nakhimov. The Nakhimov tradition of honour and devotion are alive today in our Red Navy. Glorious descendants of Nakhimov are rousing the admiration of the whole world by their valour and perfect mastery of the complicated art of modern naval warfare.

Director Ivan Pyryev, one of the most talented representatives of the younger generation of Soviet film producers has much good work to his credit during years of the war. His picture "Partisans" was the first to show spectators the true and typical figures of people's avengers. His latest production is the musical film "Six p.m. after the war". The title itself reveals the theme of this picture. The producer has shown the fighting exploits and personal life of Soviet officers and of Moscow girls who so heroically defended the capital in the grim autumn of 1941. Warm human love and hope of a speedy meeting—"At six p.m. after the war"—permeate the whole film. Ivan Pyryev's style is characterised by daring colourful touches, deep feeling and romance.

The war found the Ukranian director, Leonid Lukov, in the city of Kiev where he was at the time producing the film "Alexander Parkhomenko", about one of the most outstanding military leaders of the Civil War of 1918-1921. With actors and the technical personnel engaged in the picture, he took an active part in A. R. P. work in the city. However, when the Hitlerite hoardes approached the gates of the Ukrainian capital and further work on the lot became impossible, Lukov and his filming company were evacuated to Central Asia where he completed the above production. His next military picture was "Two soldiers", telling of the touching friendship between two machine-gunners unfolded against the background of episodes from the defence of Leningrad in 1941. The images of these two fighters, masterfully portrayed by actors Boris Andreyev and Mark Bernes, have become symbols of indestructible friendship and mutual help in battle for all Soviet soldiers

Two Epochs

At present Leonid Lukov is completing the picture entitled "Fathers and children" immortalising the heroic Soviet youth of two epochs—that of the Civil war and our present one. "children" fight in the same regions in the Donbas when a quarter of a century ago their "fathers" fought against the German invaders. The high traditions that are handed down from father to son, the spirit which binds two generations from the leit motif of this film about youth.

the invaders could not break, who continued to resist even when under feel of the enemy and who, by their partisan struggle, helped the Red Army to free their motherland. The works of this producer are always full of mettle and his images are carved from life. He is an artist portraying strong passions and profound feelings.

Friedrich Ermler's "She defends her motherland" featuring Vera Maretskaya in star role, has been shown on screens of all civilised countries of the world. The grim truth of this film story shocks and moves the spectator. It has shown humanity the true face of the two-legged brutes—the fascists capable of shooting child and throwing it under tracks of moving tank. The film also shows the answer of the Russian mother to this evil deed, to all tortures and horrors brought by the invasion; mother takes up rifle and heads partisan detachment which wreaks vengeance on the invaders

War From G.H.Q.

This director is now commencing work on the film "Army general" based on scenario by Boris Chirskov. This is an original production of an entirely new genre. The war is not portrayed on battlefields but in headquarters of generals commanding fronts and armies. Taking the strategy of the brilliant victory won by the Red Army at Stalingrad for his basis, the author has built up a thrilling plot showing conflicts arising in solution of military tasks. He shows struggle of various strategic schools and between generals of different departments. Friedrich Ermler has set himself the task of revealing on the screen the philosophy of war and principles of progressive strategy of the Soviet Supreme Command. By no means an easy task. But the clever scenario and the talent of the gifted director guarantee successful outcome.

The philosophy of war has also fired the imagination of two brother directors George and Sergei Vasiliiv. Since the war began they have produced a vivid picture entitled "Defence of Tsaritsyn", an episode of the Civil War. The leading character in the film is Joseph Stalin who in those years won the first battle of Tsaritsyn, the town later re-named Stalingrad which, after twenty-five years, became an arena of new battles fought on the present day grand scale The film "Defence of Tsaritsyn" is something like a prologue to the epic of Stalingrad of 1941-1942.

The Vasiliev brothers are the producers of the Leningrad film studio. During the Leningrad blockade the studio was evacuated to Alma Ata, capital of Kazakhstan and it has now returned to its native city; studio buildings which suffered severely from enemy bombing and shelling have been repaired and work is again proceeding apace on the lot. The Vasilieves are preparing to screen the epic defence of Leningrad in 1941-42

The first attempt to reflect these events on screen has already been made by directors Sergei Gerasimov and Mikhail Kalatozov in their film 'Invincible". However, the action of the picture relates only to the first months of the blockade, scenes having been shot practically on heels of events.

Exploits In Rear

Sergei Gerasimov's second film "Mainland" reflects the heroic labour exploit of people in the rear in overcoming great difficulties connected with the leap frogging of industry from Leningrad and other cities in the war zone to the Urals, and setting up production for the front on new sites, under new conditions in the shortest possible period of time. The charming image of the Ural woman patriot was created by Tamara Makarova. Women of the USSR are giving all their strength to the cause of victory. And to immortalise this figure of Soviet woman—serviceman's wife and willing worker in rear—is the honourable duty of cinema art.

Directors Grigori Kozintsev and Leonid Trauberg have also chosen work of rear as subject for their new film "Storm."

In this short review we have by no means exhausted works of all Soviet film directors who are devoting their energies to the development of film industry in wartime. Space does not permit us to take up production of young directors Boris Ivanov and Alexander Stolper who have screened Konstantin Simonov's plays "Lad from our town" and "Wait for me"; about the 'U-Boat 9" produced by Alexander Ivanov; about grand historical films "Georgi Saakadze" by the Georgian producer Mikhail Chiaureli and "David Bek" by the Armenian director Amo Beknazarov; about Lev Arnstam's wonderful picture "Zoya" dedicated to the heroic girl partisan Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya.

The present review only permits us to mention in brief comic films of wartime produced by directors Sergei Yutkevich ("New adventures of good soldier Sveik") and Yakov Protazanov ("Nasreddin in Bukhara").

But we shall feel that we have more or less achieved our aim if the reader has gained even a general idea about the scope of work of Soviet film producers in wartime, about the different nature of their artistic methods and the singleness of their purpose.

The oldest inhabitant was asked by the vicar to what he attributed his longevity.

"Regular habits," came the prompt reply.

"Any one in particular?"

"Well—aye, breathing! "Yes," added the old man. "I be ninety-six tomorrow, and I haven't an enemy in the world."

"A beautiful thought," said the vicar.

"Yes, sir," went on the old man, "I've outlived them all."

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Allies Land On Myeben Peninsula

Mudie To Contact Congress Leaders

India Govt.'s Home Member's Tour Plan

There may be a ripple or two in the stagnant political waters of India during the coming weeks, according to political circles which are inclined to attach some importance to the forthcoming tour of Sir R. Francis Mudie, Home Member to the Government of India. Sir Francis Mudie is reported to be desirous, during his visit to important provincial centres, to get into touch with some of the prominent Congressmen. Though nothing is known at this stage of the scope of the discussions he intends having with the Congressmen, political circles here think that Sir Francis Mudie's plan is to have a direct contact with these Congressmen for purposes of ascertaining their views on the present situation. Some of those he is desirous of contacting have had opportunities, it is understood, of knowing Gandhiji's mind in recent months.

TRIPLE SOVIET OFFENSIVE

Fighting In East Prussia, Hungaro-Slovak Border And In Vistula Bridgehead

LONDON, Jan. 13: The German News Agency military commentator reporting the new Russian offensive in East Prussia stated: "This morning fighting of Great intensity flared up in East Prussia. After the Soviets yesterday had carried out several pinning down and harassing attacks between Suwalki and Goldap early this morning they went over to the offensive between Eydtkuhnen and Schlossberg.

"A third Soviet offensive has been launched along the Hungarian-Slovakian frontier between the area west of Lucenec and south of Kosice. Seven to eight rifle divisions were flung into the attacks.

"At least three Russian armies, two tanks corps and other independent units are engaged in the Russian winter offensive which started yesterday in the Vistula bridgehead west of Baranov.

"On the entire west front of the bridgehead between the Vistula south of Pacanov and Lagov where the fron turns at right angle to the east strong infantry and tank forces attacked the deeply staggered German defnece system."

LONDON, Jan. 13: The German overseas news agency states that the new Soviet offensive met very strong German resistance in the first few hours of its existence. Soviets began launching their attacks on a broad front between Opatow and the western line of their bridgehead near Rakow, Staszow and Szesucin.

Staszow lies on the western side of the Vistula about 25 miles west of Baranow. Opatow is about 20 miles north of Staszow.

MOSCOW, Jan. 13.

From Reuters' special correspondent: Storming of last German strongholds in Budapest is at its height. Street battles have risen to a new fury in death agonies of German garrison. Half crazed German officers are mowing down any Hungarian troops who seek to give up the struggle. Keys to the centre of Budapest are falling to the Red Army one after the other.

ELAS QUIT PATRAS

A. H. Q. MEDITERRANEAN, Jan. 13: Today's Mediterranean 'communique' says:

Mobile columns continue patrolling north and west of Athens. Quantity of arms and ammunition have been found. In Patras, ELAS troops have withdrawn from the town. Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged.

STOP PRESS

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

MOSCOW, Jan. 13: An 'Order of the Day' to-night announced that the Red Army has launched a new offensive west of Kasimierz in the Vistula bridgehead. The Russians made a 25-mile advance on a front of nearly 40 miles.

AMERICAN ADVANCE

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN BELGIUM SATURDAY EVENING: The U. S. First Army is attacking between Stavelot and Malmedy and has made a general advance of 1,200 yards.

Montgomery's H. Q.: Less than four miles now separate the armies of Field-Marshal Montgomery and General Patton on either side of the shrinking German salient.—Reuter.

Fourteenth Army Captures Gangaw Seventy Miles South Of Kalemyo

British Fleet In Philippines Operations

KANDY, January 13.

Supported by naval and air bombardment Allied troops have landed on Myeben Peninsula in Hunter's Bay, approximately 32 miles from Akyab town, says to-day's SEAC Communique.

ALLIES ESTABLISH BRIDGEHEAD

There was opposition from enemy artillery and machine-guns but our troops have succeeded in establishing a bridgehead.

At Yengen, on the west bank of the Kaladan river and its junction with the Yo river, our positions were attacked during darkness. The enemy force was beaten off.

Elsewhere enemy artillery was active.

Fourteenth Army front: Our troops have captured Gangaw, approximately 70 miles due south of Kalemyo, following a heavy air attack by the R. A. F. Enemy aircraft were active over the Shwebo area.

NORTHERN AREA: Fighting continued in the area eight miles south of Tonkwa and three miles north of the Shwelli river west of Namhkam.

Chinese First Army troops continued patrol action along the Shwelli river west of Namhkam.

Heavy bombers yesterday bombed jetties and attacked shipping off Mergui, the important Southern Burma front. Fighter bombers struck against Japanese troop positions in Hunter's Bay.

Fate Of European Missionaries

From A. P. I. correspondent: The fate of a number of European missionaries known to have been in the territory liberated by Allied army in Burma is still doubtful. The Japanese seem to be more suspicious of European missionaries than any other class. When they withdrew from North Burma, they took with them one village Catholic French priest, three nuns—German, Irish, and Canadian. There is nothing to show so far that the missionaries have actually been maltreated. It is possible those missionaries who cannot be accounted for have also been taken to the south by the Japanese. Many of these missionaries were trapped while fleeing northwards into India before the Japanese advance in 1942.

Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Burmans also seem to be particularly mistrusted by the Japanese. When taken over by the Japanese during their flight from South Burma they made their homes in Christian villages but the Japanese kept a very careful check on them, making them walk many miles to report to the centre.

Three years of forced labour for stealing cattle and compulsory selling of crops made the Burmese bitter towards the Japanese. Every where Allied troops are welcomed, given food without payment, and bullock carts carry their kit.

OLD MAN FROZEN TO DEATH IN RAILWAY COMPARTMENT

KURIGRAM (Bengal), Jan. 12: A sixty-year-old man was found frozen to death in a railway compartment at Tista as a result of the severe cold wave that has been sweeping the place since Saturday last.—A. P.

British Fleet In Philippines Operations

LONDON, Jan. 13: The Japanese News Agency stated to-day that a British fleet was believed to be taking part in the Philippines operations. It is composed of one task force at the maximum.

MAJOR BATTLE IMMINENT IN LUZON

The Japanese News Agency reported that the opening of a major battle in Luzon is believed imminent.

The German Overseas News Agency quoting Japanese reports stated: "Manila has become a frontline town. Enemy air formations operating in non-stop relays are keeping up the attacks on airfields round the town. Civilians are forming corps for the defence of Manila.

THEY TOO AID PHILIPPINE OPERATIONS

PEARL HARBOUR, Jan. 13: Admiral Chester Nimitz disclosed today that for the first time Seventh Air Force heavy bombers based on Palaus have been supporting the Philippine operations with attacks on Luzon, Cebu, Negros and Mactan. The Palaus are between the Caroline Islands and the Philippines, about 900 sea miles south-east of Manila.

25 JAP SHIPS SUNK

PEARL HARBOUR.—Twenty-five Japanese ships have been sunk in a battle off Indo-China.

"Slight Quake" In Jap Home Island

LONDON, Jan. 13: The Japanese News Agency to-day reported a "slight earthquake" which struck Chubu district on the Japanese home island of Honshiu, in which Tokio is situated.

NAZI COUNTER-ATTACK IN ALSACE BOGGED DOWN INSIDE MAGINOT LINE

Rundstedt's Ardennes Salient Halved: Third U. S. Army Destroys 10 Enemy Divisions

NORTHERN ALSACE, Jan. 13.

The German First Army's counter-offensive, which is probably planned to smash through rapidly southwards into the Alsace plain, has bogged down inside the Maginot Line, north of the Haguenau Forest, writes Reuter's special correspondent. There is reason to believe that the German commander expected to smash a way through the fortified zone with the sheer weight of armour and troops after his failure to edge a way through the forests of the Lower Vosges, south-east of Bitche, but what may prove to be the German's plan has been disrupted by the stubborn stand of General Patch's men. But the Germans are fighting aggressively to retain the initiative.

The Germans, who crossed the Rhine in barges to form a bridgehead eight miles north of Strasbourg, are holding tenaciously behind their dug-in positions, but south of Strasbourg strong armoured units and infantry have slowly succeeded in thickening their corridor up the Rhine-Rhone canal, the tip of which is situated less than 11 miles from Strasbourg just east of Erstin.

ARDENNES SUCCESSES

Reuter's special correspondent with British troops in the Ardennes writes: Fighting in weather two degrees below zero, British troops captured the village of Lavaux, south of Laroche, last night from German Panzer men who had been ordered to hold "to the last man and the last bullet". The British captured 65 prisoners and killed even more in bitter fighting. The Germans have left similar forces in other villages south and south-east of Laroche and are relying on these rearguards plus mines and road blocks to delay the Allied advance.

There are no Germans now west of the line running south of Laroche other than those left behind by mistake or who had not received orders to withdraw. The abandonment of this vast area which is 80 miles square, by the Germans means that the salient carved by Rundstedt in the offensive launched on December 16 has been cut by approximately one-half and is shrinking fast.

To-day's German "communique" says that the strength of the Allied attack in the Ardennes has slackened.

U. S. SUCCESS AT BASTOGNE.

Reuter's special correspondent with the U. S. Third Army H.Q. writes: Infantry and armour of the U. S. Third Army eliminated the German salient south-east of Bastogne by an advance of three miles in the past 24 hours. They are now beyond Bras four and a half miles south-east of Bastogne. Americans west of Bastogne advanced up to a mile and a half northwards taking Remiamont six miles west of Bastogne and Fosset seven and a half miles north-east of Saint Hubert.

The Third Army had one of its greatest haul of prisoners yesterday taking 2,377.

The Third United States Army has destroyed an estimated equivalent of ten divisions of about 80,000 men in the battle of Ardennes salient.

The German salient south-east of Bastogne has now been wiped out. But a military spokesman gave warning to-day that Field Marshal Rundstedt still retains the initiative and may attack again.—Reuter.

Wehrmacht To Quit Italy?

Story Of Hitler's Conference With Kesselring

ZURICH, Jan. 13: Hitler has decided to withdraw the Wehrmacht from Northern Italy, said the Chiasso correspondent of the Swiss newspaper "Basler Nachrichten" today. Quoting Fascist sources for his report this Italian frontier correspondent said the decision was taken a few days ago at a conference at Hitler's H. Q. attended by Field Marshal von Kesselring.

The correspondent said that Kesselring did not return to Italy after the conference. It decided, the report said, that 28 German divisions who have been engaged in Italy nullified their task of eliminating danger from the south to the armies fighting on the east and west front. Part of these divisions will be moved to the Austro-Italian frontier and the rest will reinforce the Germnn flank in Croatia.

The correspondent said the position of Germans in Northern Italy had been aggravated by food shortage.

Fr. Destroyer Busy On Italian Coast

ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN H. Q., Jan. 13: To-day's 'communique' said: It is reported from South France that on January 10 French destroyer "Le Fortune" was attacked by enemy explosive boats, south of San Remo. One of them was sunk by gunfire. On the same day "Le Fortune" successfully bombarded enemy transport and troop concentrations, damage being observed.

On January 11 French cruiser "Georges Leygues" bombarded and obtained direct hits on a vessel on slips at Pietro Liguro, a small port on the Italian coast between Savon and Imperia.

FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP: Both Fifth and Eighth Army fronts were quiet.

HOW KING BORIS WAS MURDERED

SOFIA Jan. 13: King Boris of Bulgaria was murdered in a 'plane on his way from Hitler's Headquarters by excessively strong oxygen forced into his flying mask, stated his brother Prince Cyril now on trial here before the people's court. King Boris died in mysterious circumstances in August 1943.—Reuter.

U. S. A. Representative For Finland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13: The United States is sending a Representative to Finland with the personal rank of Minister, but this does not constitute the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland, the Acting Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph Grew, told a press conference.—Reuter.

367 KILLED BY NAZI AIR ACTIVITY

LONDON, Jan. 13: Three hundred sixty-seven civilians were killed "by enemy air activity" in the United Kingdom during December, announces the Ministry of Home Security.—Reuter.

LIAQUAT ALI'S REPLY

WARDHA, Jan 13.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali, Secretary, of the All-India Muslim League, passed through Wardha on his way to Madras with members of the Council of Action of the Muslim League. When questioned about the solution of the deadlock or likelihood of supporting the demand for releasing the leaders from detention Nawabzada Liaquat Ali remarked: I don't know" in reply to the first question.

In reply to the second he replied on many important issues we side with the popular side in the Central Assembly.

Regarding his talks with Mr Bhulabhai, he stated: "We meet when necessary, but no political significance can be attached to our talks." A. P.

(SEE PAGE 13)

Invasion Of Luzon Marks

Turning Point In The War

JANUARY, 12.

The Allied counter-offensive in the Ardennes salient has been shunted off the banner lines by General MacArthur's invasion of Luzon.

He has redeemed his promise to be back into Luzon, three years and a week after Manila surrendered. Lingayen gulf where the main American landings were made is 120 miles north-west of the capital of the Philippines. Considering the excellent progress he has already made, MacArthur should be in Manila itself at a not very distant date. That will be the most glorious day of his life.

This is not to say that it is going to be a walk-over. For the Japs are reported to have between 250,000 and 500,000 troops on Luzon and they will be stung into fanatical resistance by the very success which has attended General MacArthur's landing with the assault troops. Within 24 hours his headquarters was able to report that all the beachheads along the southern end of Lingayen Gulf were linked up. The latest reports reveal that the American Sixth Army vanguard has overrun about 30 towns and villages and has advanced 18 to 20 miles from the original beachhead. So far no serious resistance has been encountered.

No other invasion of such magnitude can claim such magnificent results. It was the biggest D-day in the Pacific and the invading force consisted of 800 ships and over 2,500 smaller craft escorted by hundreds of warships. Determined attempts were made to intercept the Armada by the Japanese air force, which lost heavily in this process. The convoy had to pass through most hazardous waters and to run the gamut of enemy submarines and shore-based planes. One has only to compare the Channel crossing involved in the opening of the second front in Normandy with the distance covered by MacArthur's armada to visualise the initial difficulties of the invasion of Luzon.

Strategic Surprise

In spite of them its "complete success" is something of a miracle. MacArthur himself reported that "the enemy evidently had not prepared for a landing in the Lingayen sector, and as the result of this strategic surprise, our landing losses are insignificant. We are now in his rear. His main reinforcement and supply lines to the Philippines are cut and his ground fight for Luzon will have to be made with such resources as he now possesses there."

This strategic surprise is something amazing considering the background of the invasion. Premier Koiso declared more than a month ago that the Philippines was "the most vital sector in the strategic picture of the greater East Asia War." Since then the Japanese radio net-work has been frequently declaring that the Americans would soon be driven out of Leyte and would never be able to set foot on the Philippines again.

General MacArthur officially announced on December 25 the closure of the Leyte campaign which was only the first phase of the Philippines operations. Within ten days came the news that an American task force had landed on Marinduque, a small island north-east of Mindoro. This was a clear pointer to Luzon which simultaneously began to suffer a sustained aerial bombardment. The Japanese Prime Minister informed his Cabinet in the very first meeting of the new year that "the situation in the Philippines which has been growing more critical every day has now reached a serious stage."

How serious it is he must be realising only now! The invasion was almost a walk-over. A correspondent who landed in the first wave, exclaimed, on noticing the lack of opposition and the absence of any beach defences: "What the Japanese have been doing here in the past three years I cannot imagine!" In spite of the numerous warnings of the impending invasion, the enemy was completely baffled as to its exact pocation. He probably expected it to be made south of Manila and could never imagine that MacArthur would strike on the exact site of his own attack in December 1941.

Reverse Repetition

As it is, the return battle of Luzon has proved to be an exact reverse repetition of the original. An American paper gleefully wrote: "As they invaded through Lingayen then we do so now. As they cut our supply lines then, we cut theirs now. As their advance bombing crippled our airfields then, we knock out their now. As they had sea control then, we have it now."

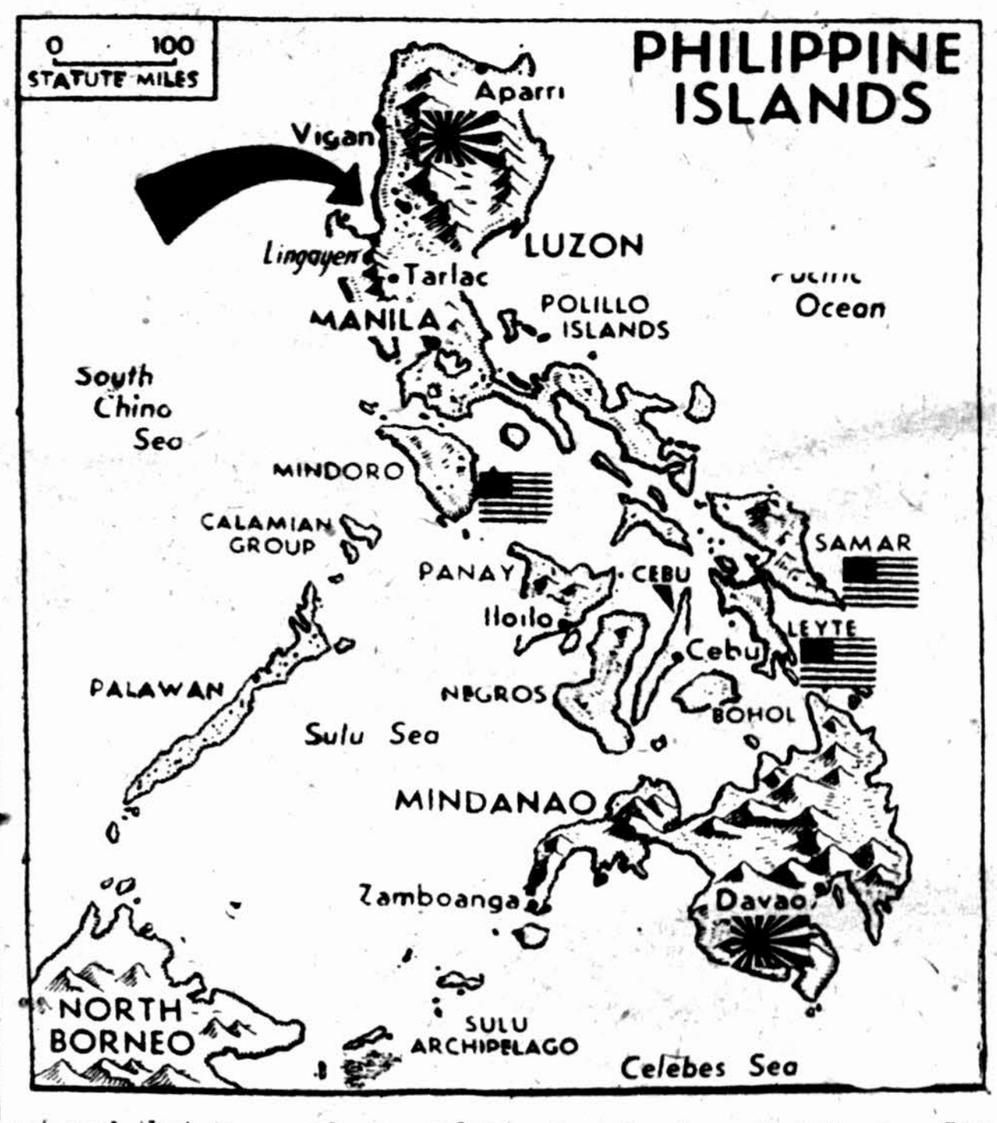
The Japs could never have imagined then that their flood-tide of conquest would ebb so rapidly. They believed that the Rising Sun would shine over the Co-prosperity Sphere for a long time to come yet and that is, perhaps, why they did not bother to fortify the Philippines as, for example, the Nazis did their fortress of Europe, that was! Jap propagandists made fun of MacArthur's island-hopping strategy and facetiously computed that it would take about a thousand years for him to hop to Tokyo! Even when the Americans landed on Leyte three months ago, they were confident of driving him back.

But Luzon means the final, total disillusionment for them. The very fact that the Americans have launched such a triphibian operation six thousand miles from their home bases has a grim moral for them. As President Osmena observed in a message to his countrymen, the decisive hour had arrived. It is not, however, a decisive hour only for the Filipinos, whose liberation and freedom is at hand now, but also for all the people who are living under the heel of the Jap militarists. For Japan itself it is the beginning of the end.

Homma's Hint

For in the Far East war Luzon has a key strategic significance. Its northern tip is only 220 miles from Formosa—which is frequently being raided by American bombers—and less than 1,100 miles from Kyushu, nearest major island of the Japanese homeland, while the Philippine Archipelago extends to within 700 miles of the Chinese coast. This means that once they occupy Luzon, the Americans will dominate the China Sea and start a systematic bombardment of Formosa and Japan. They can strangle Tokyo's communications with south-east Asia and imperil the entire strategic position of the enemy!

The struggle for Luzon may be, therefore, trusted to be prolonged and bitter. The stakes are so great that Japan will fight with savage fury to the last man. They have a large army concentrated there and now that the first shock of surprise is over, a grim battle will soon be joined. Two factors are, however, greatly in favour of MacArthur: Firstly, the terrain on which he can use his mechanized armies to the best advantage. There is an excellent net-work of roads between Lingayen Bey and Manila, unlike in the unhospitable Leyte. Secondly, the Japs will find reinforcement a terribly difficult job, thanks to the bolting of the back door.



Feverish preparations are nevertheless already afoot to rush reserves. Even the Imperial Japanese Fleet seems determined to make one more bid for wresting the supremacy of the Pacific, in spite of the bitter lesson of the first battle of the Philippines. General Homma, former Commander-in-Chief of the islands, declared that "it may be taken for granted that the Japanese navy will now go into action and deal blows in this theatre of operations."

In fact, a great naval and air battle seems to be already raging off Indo-China. Admiral Halsey has intercepted a big Japanese convoy on the way from Saigon to Luzon, which is apparently doomed to the same fate as that of its predecessor to Leyte. But it remains to be seen, in view of Homma's hint, whether the Japanese Navy will come out in force at this crucial hour. Sooner or later it must discard its strategy of a "fleet in being".

Piquant Situation

The invasion of Luzon marks a climacteric not only in the Pacific war but also in the second world war itself. If it marks "the real opening of the war in the Far East", as Reuter's military correspondent calls it, it also can be said to mark a turning point of the whole war against the Axis. It may be that the invasion of Leyte and Luzon was planned at a time when it was believed that the war in Europe would end with the last year. It has thus a place in the overall strategy of the war, apart from its own significance in the Pacific war.

Whatever allocations and commitments were made to MacArthur's brilliant campaign will have to hold good, in spite of the lengthening of the European war. It will have to be carried to a successful conclusion whatever the cost. Not only that but its success will have to be quickly followed up. Japan must not be allowed to recover from the blow. The pressure must be kept at its maximum and the island hopping must be continued to Formosa, China—until it reaches the very heart of Japan.

On this score there seems to be a difference of opinion among Allied strategists. While the American people naturally attach great importance to the war against Japan—even allowing the first priority to the war against Germany—the British feel that no major commitment should be made in the East before the war in the West is finally over. Mr. Richard Law has gone on a special mission to Washington to stress this view-point and to earmark the maximum American supplies for Europe.

This is a piquant situation, indeed, and it remains to be seen how it is solved. Much depends upon the pace of MacArthur's occupation of Luzon and the consequent mopping up of the enemy from the other Philippine islands. If it takes a pretty long time, the matter will adjust itself. The same will be the position if Rundstedt's offensive ultimately brings the German collapse much nearer—as it may well do. The next few weeks will therefore show whether there would ensue a paradoxical clash between Allied victory in the West and in the East.

Polish Accused Springs Surprise On Magistrate

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 12.

When the case against two Polish men and a woman from Kolhapur Polish Refugees Camp came up for hearing before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate here today for an alleged assault on a Maratha youth at the local railway station, the Counsel for the Polish accused sprang a surprise in the court by informing the Magistrate that his clients doubted whether they would get a fair trial by an Indian Magistrate and hence they desired and demanded the special privilege of being tried in a court presided over by a British Judicial Official.

Upon this the Magistrate calmly explained to the Polish accused through an interpreter that the privilege existed 21 years back, but now it was no more.

All the same he wanted to give them sufficient time for consultation and the case was adjourned till Jan. 24.—A.P.

"Dad, will you help me with my homework?"

"Um! Do you think it would be right?"

"Don't suppose so, but I'll chance it."

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 30, 2001.
Muslim: Moharrum 28, 1363.
Parsi: Amardad 13, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-15 a.m. Sunset: 7-21 p.m.
Hightide: 1-18, 12-53.
Lowtide: 7-20, 18-58.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: The executive committee to meet to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at the Union's office.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Kirtan by Sri Triambak Buva Pandarpur, at 5-0 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

"BHORA YOUTH LEAGUE": Adjourned general meeting in League Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 9-45 p.m.

"CABMAN OF AIR": A Soviet film to be shown, at Roxy Theatre, to-day (Sunday), 10 a.m.

INDIAN CONCERT at King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), from 6-0 to 8-0 p.m. (S. T.), by Prof. K. D. Tendulkar.

BOMBAY GHAR KAMGAR UNION: SAHITYA SAMMELAN: Meeting to-day (Sunday), in Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Harvey Road, at 4-30 p.m.

TRINITY MUTUAL HEALTH CLINIC: (Orient High School, Kelewadi, Girgaum) will be open for the public on Saturdays and Sundays between 4 and 6 p.m.

TANKAR MANDAL'S GUJARATI SANOAD: Mr. Mastafakir will speak on "Humour in Every-day Life", at 10 a.m., to-day (Sunday), at Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Band (Orchestra) Music at Sir P. M. Gardens (Malbar Hill), to-day (Sunday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), by the Allbless Orchestra Jazz Band.

BOMBAY GHAR RAMGAR UNION: A meeting of Bombay Rasvi Kamgar Union and Ghar Kamgar Union, to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 p.m., at Rambaug Laxminarain Lane, Matunga (G. I. P. R.).

BANDRA MUSIC CIRCLE: Bai Gangubai Hangal (Gandhari) of Hubli will entertain members and guests on the opening Concert of the Circle to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m., at St. Martin's Hall, Bandra.

SRI PURANDAR DASS DAY: Sri Purandar Dass day will be celebrated at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. Sangeet Bhushan W. Narayana Rao will entertain the audience.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: The 'Third Jinnah Trophy Elocution Competition' to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (N. S. T.). In the Anjuman-i-Islam School Hall, 92, Hornby Road, Mr. Habib Rehemtulla will preside.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY: A discourse followed with seance will be held to-day (Sunday), at 51, Goverdhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, at 6 p.m. (current time).

BOMBAY SWEEPERS' MEETING: At Ambawadi, Wadi Bunder Road, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, B. N. Rathod, P. T. Leuva, Dhanjibhai Jogadia will address the meeting on questions relating to the sweepers.

3 ARTS NEW YEAR SOCIAL: To-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m., at Argentina Church Gate. Kumaris Shanta and Leela M. Sirur will render Song-Dance numbers. Mrs. M. Sirur will sing songs. Excellent Tea for those who wish to take it.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station. Dastur Bode will deliver a sermon on "God alone is my Teacher." At 6-15 p.m., Philosophy lecture. Dastur Bode will speak on "Doubt Summons Anglo-Mainyus."

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION: The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday), in the Parish School Hall, at about 9-30 a.m. (N. S. T.).

There will be a Thanksgiving High Mass and "Te Deum" at 7-30 a.m. in the Parish Church followed by a light Breakfast in the School Hall, after which the Annual General Meeting will be held.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

PUBLIC MEETING

in connection with the

NATIONAL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT

AT

NAIGAUM WELFARE CENTRE

on

SUNDAY, 14TH JANUARY 1945 AT 8 P.M

Short talks will be given by Major S. R. Bamji, M.B.E., J.P., and Mr. B. R. Kadrekar, Propaganda Officer, National War Front.

A free cinema show will be given and Shahir Khadilkar will sing some popular POWADAS.

All are cordially invited to attend.

New Cure For Snake Bite

Col. Sokhey's Discovery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Snake-bite need not be dreaded any more now as Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director of the Haffkine Institute has discovered an antidote which ensures perfect immunity against reptile venom.

After many painstaking months of elaborate research the Colonel and his staff have been able to produce a new serum which works with miraculous effect against the poisons of the four most venomous kinds of reptiles, the Cobra, the Common Krait, the Russel's Viper and the Saw-scaled Viper.

This serum can retain its efficacy for years. The remedy is expected to be a great boon to Allied war-effort.

Pressowners' Demand For Bigger Quota

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Secretary of the Bombay Press-Owners Association has sent a telegram to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, appreciating their decision to release 50 per cent paper for civil consumption and requesting the Advisory Board to increase the quota to printing presses by 50 per cent and permit them the use of newsprint to the minimum extent of 15 per cent.

Cancelled Cloth Licenses

The cloth dealers' licences of the following persons were cancelled by the Government of Bombay during December last:—

Mr. D. Ramchandra Sinnar District Nasik; Jaysingh Chaturbhuja and Company, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay and Messrs. Sankalchand G. Shah & Co., Bombay.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE, JOGESHWARI: Annual celebrations To-day (Sunday). Annual Sports and Prize distribution Musical Programme. President Principal B. N. Seal.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Workers and Sympathisers' Conference at "Suresh Kutir", 213, Mandpeshwar Road, Borivli, to-day (Sunday), Lady Masani presiding, at 10 a.m.; Talk on Child Welfare Movement by Professor Gurdial Mallik, under the presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, at 3 p.m.; General Meeting, under the presidentship of Mr. G. G. Kher, at 4 p.m.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE: At a meeting of the Council of Girgaum D. C. C. Shri M. D. Dandekar was elected Jt. Hon. Secretary in place of Shri R. M. Desai. Messrs. G. B. Mahashabde and A. S. Dharia were coopted on the Managing Council.

DIVINE SERVICE: At the Prarthana Samaj by Mr. M. A. Premdas to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

TEXTILE ASSOCIATION (INDIA): Public Lecture of Mr. B. B. Joshi, Additional Controller Raw Materials and Stores, Cotton Textiles, Government of India, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m., at Podar College of Commerce, Matunga, Bombay, when he will speak further on the points arising out of the Report of the U. K. Textile Mission to America during March-April, 1944, affecting the present methods of Indian Cotton Textile Production and how far suggestions made in this report are helpful to increase Cotton Yarn and Cloth Production with particular reference to existing Plant, Equipment and Labour".

SHANMUKHANANDA SANGEETHA SABHA.

Musical Entertainment by Madhuragana Smt. A. Pattammal of Madras (Vocal); Smt. Rajaratnam, (Violin) and Smt. Amrithavalli, (Mridangam), at S. I. E. S. High School Hall, Matunga, from 5-25 p.m. (N. S. T.).

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY KALYAN.

The 17th Annual General Body Meeting to-day, (Sunday), at 4 p.m., in the Gayan Samaj Hall (Tilak Chowk), Kalyan. D. Sandilya, Food Controller, G. I. P. Railway, will preside.

ART EXHIBITION.

The Secretaries, Matunga Vanita Vikas Mandal, writes:

In the aid of Matunga Vanita Vikas Mandal, the Art exhibition displaying the pictures drawn by Mr. Athale from Poona, is open in Brahmin-Wadi, Matunga, up to 19th inst.

RESULT OF URDU EXAMINATIONS: The following candidates have been declared Successful at the "Urdu Dani" examination (of the Edara-e-Adabiat-i-Urdu, Hyderabad (Deccan) held at the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

MEN: With distinction No. 418 446 450. PASS: 410 412 413 416 421 422 425 427 431 432 435 439 440 441 452 454 457 465 469 470 471 472 473 474.

WOMEN: With distinction. 482 486. PASS: 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 483 484 485.

LECTURE ON JOURNALISM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.—The Calcutta University has decided to invite Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, to deliver a lecture on journalism at the University during his stay in the City in connection with the annual meeting of the A.I.N.E.C.—United Press.

Begum Para As Nurjehan

Roop Shorey Stars In Shalimar

BY T. V. P.

In the flush of her triumphal screen debut as heroine of Prabhat's "Chand", Begum Para has obtained a role that is the ambition of all ambitions female stars—Nur Jehan. Producer Roop Shorey has starred her opposite Chandramohan as Jehangir, in his ambitious historical film "Shalimar". The cast included veterans like Manorama and Pramilla. Having made part of the film in Bombay, Producer Shorey is completing it at his own studio in Lahore.

Leela Chitnis To Star In Acharya's Next

It is one of those lucky coincidences that Leela Chitnis who made such a sensational hit in "Kangan" which was directed by Mr. Acharya is again to appear in Acharya's next film. The regard the star had for the director who gave her a 'break' remains unchanged. And when a role suitable to her mature personality and acting ability in his next picture was being considered, naturally enough Mr. Acharya thought of Leela Chitnis who had been all these years very eager appear under the Acharya banner.

This old combination of a star director and artiste should rouse hopes about Acharya Art Productions next picture, entitled "Shatranj" in which also appears Krishnakant, Padma Bannerjee, Misra, Nandkishore Master Amritlal, Bhim and a group of six dancing belles.

"Shatranj" has already gone on the studio floor at Shree Sound Studios.

Laxmi's "Maharani Minaldevi"

The producers of spectacular costume picture like 'Kadambari' are now coming out with the announcement of giving life to the glorious history of Gujarat on the Indian screen in their next picture "Maharani Minaldevi".

Producer Chimanlal Trivedi has already let off the wheels to make the panoramic history of the medieval Gujarat on celluloid. Mr. Trivedi is taking great pains to construct the inspiring life of Queen Minal the great mother of King Siddharaj Jaya Sing. The pomp and glory of Pattan, the then magnificent capital of Gujarat with its cultural and architectural back-ground is taking shape in the Studio.

International Films Of To-day

Travel, educational and other documentary films of high merit from different countries will form the program entitled "International Films of To-Day" to be shown at the St. Xavier's College at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, January 18, Monday, January 22, Tuesday, January 23 and Wednesday, January 24. These shows have been arranged in connexion with the International Cultural Exhibition sponsored by the Rotary Club of Bombay.

As accommodation is limited and there are only four shows in all of this excellent film show, tickets are being sold rapidly. It may still be possible to obtain tickets from Mr. J. Remi Crasto, RKO Radio Pictures, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Rev. A. Coyne, St. Xavier's College or the Rotary Club Office at Green's.

Sunday Morning Shows

METRO: "Random Harvest" at 10 a.m.
EROS: "Road To Morocco" at 10 a.m.
REGAL: "Heaven Can Wait" at 10-30 a.m.
CAPITOL: "White Savage" at 10 a.m.
EDWARD: "Sea Wolf" at 10 a.m.
STRAND: "Rio Rita" at 10-30 a.m.
AURORA: "A-Haunting We Will Go" at 10-30 a.m.
PALACE: "How Green Was My Valley" at 10-30 a.m.
NOVELTY: "Blossoms in the Dut" at 10-30 a.m.
BROADWAY: "Clerk's Daughter" at 10 a.m. in Tamil

Sale Of An Alleged Obscene Book

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Friday a report was published of a police court case in which Mr. Girdharlal Popatlal Shah, sales manager of Messrs. Herring and Kent, was charged with selling a book alleged to contain some obscene passage. The heading given to that report was "Alleged Sale of Obscene Book." It should have been "Sale of Alleged Obscene Book."

Communist Candidate For Chhotu Ram's Seat

LAHORE, Jan. 11: It is learnt that the Communist Party proposes to set up Comrades Mangaram for the seat rendered vacant by Sir Chhotu Ram. Comrade Mangaram was defeated in the last election by Sir Chhotu Ram.—Orient Press.

GLORY OF DANCE THAT IS IND

A feast of dance dramas. Ballets. Duets & Solos with music and musical interludes in Bharat Natya—Kathak—Manipuri and Kathakali.

OVER 50 ARTISTES IN 15 GRAND RECITALS which include

i. BHARAT NATYA SOLO specially composed by Rukmini Devi on Vikramaditya

ii. RUKMANI SWAYAMVARAM (Kathakali Dance Drama)

iii. KURAVANJI (Bharat Natya Dance Drama)
By RUKMINI DEVI AND MEMBERS OF THE KALAKSHETRA, ADYAR.

i. VIKRAMORVARSHYAM, Classic of Kalidas (a dance drama in Kathakali)

ii. DANCE SOLO
By MRINALINI SARABHAI & PARTY

Two Classical Dance Recitals
By GOPINATH AND THANKAMANI (Travancore Palace Artistes) AND MEMBERS OF NRITYALAYAM OF TRAVANCORE.

A series of Manipuri Dance Recitals
By a special party from Manipur, Imphal.

BHARAT NATYA SOLO.
By BALA SARASWATI, an apex in abhinaya.

And over 20 other dance items by India's front mark artistes.

Special accommodation for patrons and donors.

Season tickets from Rs. 150, 100, 75, 50 and 30. Proceeds to go to the building fund of Vikram Kala Mandir (National Art Theatre).

ALL-INDIA DANCE FESTIVAL
Auspices VIKRAMADITYA CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE
JAN. 18th TO 24th
AT THE EXCELSIOR

Plans Open at the Theatre—Book now to avoid disappointment.

Bombay Races

PHILANTHROPIST WINS EVE CHAMPION CUP ON OBJECTION

Gay Spaniard Places Bad Fourth

Better atmosphere prevailed at Mahaluxmi on the last day of the winter meeting. The exchange was not so bad as to be firmly criticised. A couple of firm favourites scored in their respective events but at the end of the show most punters claimed not to have achieved as expected.

Rajya Ratna Patel, the Baroda trainer recorded a good double for his princely patron, the Gaekwar of Baroda when winning both the divisions of the Khandala Plate through the medium of War Admiral and Scotland Yard but in the day's rich event, the Eve Champion Cup, his candidate, Gay Spaniard who was the warmest favourite failed to figure even in the lesser moneys. The heavily supported Baroda candidate was reported having broken his blood-vessel after his spurt on Friday and it was a matter of great anxiety for those who had first-hand knowledge but misfortune befell to the big lot who unknowingly flung on him on the merit of the terms and the best gallop recorded by him earlier in the week. It is a matter for immediate action.

The Maharaja of Gwalior had a lean time. Only a solitary winner came out from the big establishment and that was the least fancied one of the bracket.

A coup worked out in the last event, the C. Jennings Plate in which Churchill, scored by hair-breadth margin from General Montgomery. The fancied Say When filled in the unremunerative place on the board.

Yawar who had narrowly scored in the Chief event after driving out Philanthropist to the left by a short-head in the final stage was rightly disqualified as the consequence of the protest lodged by the rider of the latter. The early leader, Orange Flower, was third and Gay Spaniard was a poor fourth.

As many as 403 tickets were cashed in the treble pool event. Each ticket fetched Rs. 274-8-0.

THE MELTON PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.
Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Shri Harischandrasinghji of Lathi's KAID SAOUD 9-0 Khade 1
Mr. P. J. Sayegh's AL MUNTASIR 9-0 Hanuman Singh 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's MOSAKI PASHA 8-8 F. Shah 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KUTUB MINAR 7-13 Kheem Singh 4
Not run: Jalal Shan, Muwaffaq al Ilah, MacArthur.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs 92. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 50 and Rs. 24.

THE PALI HILL PLATE Division II—Distance 1 1-4 miles.
Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 9-0 Evans 1
Mr. Saleh Moosa's NIGHT HAWK 8-6 Burn 2
Mr. K. N. Multani's MIAMI 8-4 Chavan 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 8-11 Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, S-hd, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 22 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 56, Rs. 41 and Rs. 37.

THE KHANDALA PLATE Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.
Hon'ble Sir Shantidas Askuran's SQUIRT 8-8 F. Shah 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's GENERALISSIMO 8-9 Dasrathsingh 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's NISHAT 8-9 Magansingh 3
Messrs. B. Patel and D. K. Parkar's FILMINDIA 8-11 Hayat Mohd. 4
All ran.
Won by: S-hd, 1/2 length, 3 lengths
Time: 1 minute 32 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs 54. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 36 and Rs. 34.

THE MELTON PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. J. R. Abdulezer's W... 8-8 Sibbritt 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BLACK HUSSAR 9-0 West 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's KARAM AL RAHIM 8-13 Hanuman Singh 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PETER 9-4 Raffaele 4
Not run: Flying Ace, Easy Chair, Egypt.
Won by: 3/4 length, Hd, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 28 and Rs. 32.

THE PALI HILL PLATE Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr. L. V. Malkani's VIENNA 8-2 Evans 1
M/s. Minzley and Osman's STAR BRILLIANT 9-2 Jones 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAHARANA 8-4 Roberts 3
Mr Sale Moosa's JASSIR 8-10 Burn 4
Not run: Sahran, New Jack, Arab Shah.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, S-hd, Nk.
Time: 2 minutes 23 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 47 and Rs. 17.

THE KHANDALA PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's WAR ADMIRAL 9-0 Britt 1
Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ROSEBUD 8-2 Sibbritt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's SNOWFALL 9-0 Brace 3
H. H. Maharani Chimnabai's PRINCESS CHITRA 8-5 Evans 4
Not run: Naseeb, Cyrenaica, Royal Dancer.
Won by: 1 length, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 31 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16.

THE EVE CHAMPION CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PHILANTHROPIST 8-10 Sibbritt 1
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 9-4 Jones 2
Maharani of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 9-4 Burn 3
Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 9-4 Britt 4
Not run: Pay Master.
Won by: S-hd, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 13 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23.

THE KHANDALA PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's SCOTLAND YARD 9-0 Britt 1
Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's DASHING PRINCE 8-4 Whiteside 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's USHA 8-2 Roberts 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SHABNAM 9-2 Kheem Singh 4
Not run: Silver Foil, Premlata.
Won by: 1 length, Hd. 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 33 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 136 and Rs. 86.

THE C. JENNINGS PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
M/s. Ardeshir and Bolton's CHURCHILL 8-0 Evans 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GENERAL MONTGOMERY 8-6 Sibbritt 2
M/s. Ibrahim Mahomed and Abdul Hussain Ali Akbar's PASSING BELL 8-2 Chavan 3
Mr. Billimoria's SAY WHEN 8-7 Burn 4
Not run: Sweet Dream.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 21 and Rs. 52.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 13: The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature, as well as rainfall in inches, as recorded at 8 hours L. M. T. on 10-1-45:

Allahabad 58 47 0.1, BOMBAY 75 63 0, Calcitta 72 52 0, Cawnpore 63 44 0, Cuttack 78 56 0, Darjeeling 47 35 0.6, Delhi 58 48 0, Dehra Dun 54 43 0.2, Jacobabad 63 38 0, Karachi 62 49 0, Lahore 55 35 0, Lucknow 62 44 T, Madras 83 70 0, Nagpur 82 57 T, Patna 63 49 T, Peshawar 44 34 0.4, Shillong 62 38 0, Simla 29 26 1.3.—A. P.

(Continued From Col. 4)

has been referred to the Interim Council for study and report. In the meantime, so far as countries not parties to the International Air Transport Agreement are concerned, the grant of such Freedoms to scheduled air transport services will be subject to specific bilateral agreements, and it will be open to India to make such conditions as she may desire to protect for legitimate interests.

Conversations were held first in Montreal and later in London and at these meetings India was represented by Sir Gurunath Bewoor and Sir Frederick Tymms. At these conversations, it was proposed that a Commonwealth Air Transport Council be constituted, among other functions to consider and advise on such civil aviation matters as any Commonwealth Government may desire to refer to the Council. The Council will be purely advisory in its functions.—A. P.

INDIA PREPARED TO GRANT AIR FREEDOM ON RECIPROCAL BASIS

Grant Of Commercial Access Subject To Setting Up Of Satisfactory International Body

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

Examining the results of the recent International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago with reference to the objects which the Government of India desired to see achieved, a press "communique" issued to-day points out firstly that the right of each country to reserve internal air services and to determine the agency for the operation of its own internal and external air services has been preserved intact; secondly, the principle of the reservation of cabotage traffic that is, traffic originating and terminating in the territory of the same country, has been accepted; the sovereignty of every country over the air above its territory has been recognised; thirdly, as regards the grant of freedoms, India is prepared to grant on a fully reciprocal basis the freedom of transit and the freedom of landing for a non-traffic purposes, and this has been achieved by the separate agreement; fourthly, as regards the grant of commercial freedoms to scheduled air services, India is prepared to grant them subject to the constitution of a satisfactory international body to regulate international air transport.

REFERENCE TO INTERIM COUNCIL.

It was not found possible to achieve agreement on this matter, says the "communique", and this has been referred to the Interim Council for study and report.

In the meantime, so far as countries not parties to the International Air Transport Agreement are concerned, the grant of such freedoms to scheduled air transport services will be subject to specific bilateral agreements, and it will be open to India to make such conditions as she may desire to protect her legitimate interests.

The "communique" after reiterating the Government of India's broad aims in the sphere of civil aviation, says: "The conference at Chicago proceeded to consider the framing of an international multilateral aviation convention on the basis of certain drafts which had been prepared by the Government of Canada and the Government of United States.

LACK OF AGREEMENT

"The Indian delegation, while anxious to promote greater freedom of operation was not prepared to grant unrestricted freedom unless, for the national control which each country now exercises through bilateral agreements, a satisfactory form of control by an international body was substituted, so as to ensure a degree of protection for the Indian air transport industry. In spite of various attempts made to find a formula which would satisfy all parties, it was found impossible to arrive at an agreement. It was therefore finally decided that this question, with all the documents relating to it, should be referred to an interim council elected by the International Conference with instructions to study those documents, to collect further data, and to report to the next conference. In the main convention, certain provisions on the air transport side have however, been incorporated.

"Machinery is established for international collaboration in the provision of air ports and other air route organisation needed for international air transport, when the State in whose territory the organisation is required is unable to provide it. An air transport committee of the council will collect, study and publish the result of its studies of air traffic and air transport statistics and cost data for the benefit of the state, which are parties to the convention. Provision has been made for the filing with the council of copies of all agreements relating to air transport and this is expected to have a deterrent effect on the making of special bargains which may be injurious to the interests of others.—

NO UNCONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT

Sir Gurunath Bewoor, one of India's delegates to the Conference, explained at a Press Conference to-day why they favoured the establishment of an international authority. India in particular was backward from the point of view civil aviation he said, and if we allowed free, unregulated and uncontrolled development of international air services, the result would be that when we were ready to run these services ourselves, we would be faced with competition from well established services, and would have difficulty in making headway. The position would be similar to what was happening in the field of shipping. The India delegation wished to prevent this.

Sir Gurunath said there was a proposal to call an international conference of operators, probably at Cuba, to discuss mainly questions relating to rates and make recommendations to the interim authority. The Tatas who were an international operator in India were likely to be invited to this conference as also one or two internal operators.—A. P.

The interim agreement on the main convention sets up an interim civil aviation organisation consisting of an assembly, on which each signatory State will have one vote, and a Council of Nominees of 21 States. This Council will appoint a Committee on Air Navigation and a Committee on Air Transport.

The conference finally prepared four documents:—

(1) The convention on international civil aviation,
(2) The interim agreement on international civil aviation,
(3) The international air transit agreement (two freedoms),
(4) The international air transport agreement (five freedoms).

In the last plenary sessions of the Conference the elections to the Interim Council took place. The original vote failed to elect India. In the final session of the Conference, Norway, which had been elected to the Council, offered to resign its seat and proposed that India should be elected in its place. This offer of Norway was followed by that of Cuba, which offered to resign its seat on the Council in favour of India, requesting Norway to retain its seat. The Conference accepted the offer of Cuba and India was unanimously elected to a seat on the Council.

India has signed the following documents:—

(1) The Final Act,
(2) The main Convention,
(3) The Interim Agreement, and
(4) The Two-Freedoms Agreement.

The Final Act is merely a record of the work of the Conference. The main Convention does not come into force until it has been ratified by the Governments of the signatories countries and it is necessary that 26 countries should ratify the Convention before it becomes effective. The Interim Agreement and the Two-Freedoms Agreement will not become binding on any country until confirmed by its Government by notification to the United States Government. The Government of India will now proceed to examine these documents with that object.

"Examining the results of the Conference with reference to the objects which the Government of India desired to see achieved, it will be noted that the right of each country to reserve internal air services and to determine the agency for the operation of its own internal and external air services, has not been interfered with. The principle of the reservation of "cabotage" traffic, that is, traffic originating in and terminating in the territory of the same country, has been accepted. The sovereignty of every country over the air above its territory has been recognised.

As regards the grant of freedoms India was prepared to grant on a fully reciprocal basis, the freedom of transit and the freedom of landing for non trafic purposes, and this has been achieved by the separate agreement.

As regards the grant of commercial freedoms to scheduled air services, India was prepared to grant them subject to the constitution of a satisfactory International Body to regulate international air transport. It was not found possible to achieve agreement on this matter and this

(Continued In Col. 2)

QUALITY TOOLS
• Carpenters' Pincers
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• Taps
• Wire Cutters
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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL REPUTABLE DEALERS

No Militant Programme For "Independence Day"

Mahatma Advises Public To Avoid Mass Gatherings And Processions

WARDHA, Jan. 12.

Mr. Pyarelal, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary has released the following from a letter which Mahatma Gandhi has recently written to a correspondent in connection with the forthcoming 'Independence Day':

"I have no partiality for any militant programme for 26th Jany. According to my idea the constructive programme is the programme. Therefore it should be prosecuted with redoubled zeal Flag salutation with the reading of the Independence Pledge has become an inseparable item. It should therefore be retained.

But I would avoid mass gatherings and processions. My advice should be followed only if it appeals to the head and heart. However, if the significance of the constructive programme has been properly understood, I am sure my advice will not fail to find a ready response.—A.P.

MEMO FOR RELEASE OF CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

Mr. Chaudhury Busy Making Out Strong Case

TEZPUR (Assam), Jan. 13.

In response to a request from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, ex-Minister, Assam, has, it is reported, prepared a memorandum, making out a strong case for the release of members of the Congress Working Committee and for a meeting between the Congress and the Muslim League for the solution of the present political deadlock in India.—A P.

CLEMENCY TO ASTHI CHIMUR ACCUSED URGED

140 Lawyers Send Petition To Viceroy: Leaguers Join Appeal

DELHI. (By Wire).

One-hundred-and-forty-one members of the Delhi Bar Association, including Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Congressmen, Leaguers, Communists and others have made the following appeal to the Government to commute the death sentences on the Chimur and Ashti accused:

"We, the following members of the Delhi Bar Association appeal to the Government not to hang any of the accused from cases of post-August disturbances and Ashti and Chimur accused in particular, who are awaiting death, confined in their cells. They are no ordinary cases and the country has passed through no ordinary times. The Government must see what Indians of all shades of opinion unanimously desire. Why let more blood flow in the gulf that divides India from Britain? Let not the memory of gallows haunt the minds of representatives of India."

The signatories include Mukat Behari Narain, Secretary of the Bar Association; Nuruddin Ahmed, Barat-Law, Rao Saheb Chaudhary Narain Singh, Rang Beharilal, Senior member; Sheikh Muhammad Taqi; Sardar Raghbir Singh; Sardar Ranjit Singh; Chatar Beharilal; Khalil Askari; B. S. Zaidi; Bashesharnath; Ghulam Mohiuddin; Janardhan Sharma; K. P. Shankara; Cecil Joseph; Bishen Chandra and R. K. Chatterji.

The campaign to save the Ashti and Chimur accused from the gallows has now been joined in by the local Muslim Students' Federation and the League Press. The Muslim Students' Federation Re-organisation Committee met on January 2, and passed two resolutions of far-reaching importance. One resolution demands unconditional and immediate release of Congress leaders for Congress-League Unity.

"It is the considered opinion of the Committee that their release is very essential for the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem."

The second resolution regarding Ashti and Chimur, strongly appeals to the Government to commute the death sentences:

"The Committee wishes to make it clear that to hang fifteen young men, many of whom are hardly above eighteen and on whom the flower of youth has not yet fully smiled, is to kill humanity in the sacred name of Law and Order. The present situation demands that the gulf which already divides the Government and the peoples of this country be not made unbridgeable by hanging them to death."

Two leading League dailies 'Anjam and 'Quami Gazette' have editorially appealed for commutation of the death sentences.

Maulana Ahmed Said, Jamiat leader and Doctor Shaukat Ansari, Nationalist Muslim leader, have sent telegrams to the Viceroy and the Governor of the Central Provinces in the same connection.

A joint Citizens' appeal representing Congressmen, Leaguers, Communists and others is going to the Viceroy and the Governor of the Central Provinces. The Muslim Students' Federation and Delhi Provincial Students' Federation have planned a joint campaign among students and Professors to save the Ashti and Chimur young men from the gallows. They are jointly holding Chimur Day on the 13th of January.—"People's War."

SAPRU QUESTIONNAIRE TO MAHATMA

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has sent today to Mahatma Gandhi the questionnaire of the Conciliation Committee and other literature on the fundamental rights of different nations in the world, etc., and requested him to send a reply. Sir Tej Bahadur also inquired of Mahatma Gandhi's health.

The Conciliation Committee has evinced keen interest in England. Every mail bag brings letters from prominent persons in Great Britain asking for the questionnaire and inquiring about the progress of work of the Committee.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Hindu Mahasabha Leader, has, it is learnt, written to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, expressing his readiness to meet the Conciliation Committee next month.

Sapru Welcomes Parliamentary Delegation

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

"I strongly favour the All-Parties Parliamentary Delegation which is expected to come to India from England and wish that they contact all kinds of non-official opinions and not confine to meet merely officials. I feel the present time is appropriate for such a Delegation, and I will certainly welcome it."

Thus observed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in an interview to the "United Press" giving his reaction to the London news about the proposed visit to India of an All-Party Parliamentary Delegation.—United Press.

Patil's Charge Against Communists

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Mr. S. K. Patil of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in a foreword to a Congress publication "Congress and Communists" states that "in these days of political turmoil and confusion so much propaganda is being carried on against the Indian National Congress by the parties interested in keeping India a slave country that the man in the streets is baffled as to the accuracy of the facts presented to him through this one-sided propaganda. Hence, it is absolutely necessary to dispel doubts from honest peoples minds, so that the Congress case may be properly and truthfully presented. Any amount of literature that can come out in exposition of the Congress case is therefore welcome."

Mr. Patil adds: "Hitherto during the upheaval which started on the 9th August, 1942, the Communist Party and its leaders have done everything in their power to malign the Congress and disrupt its unity."

Saad Ali Unconditionally Released

Mr. Saad Ali, a Congress worker of the city, who was detained since August 1942, and was released recently on parole on the grounds of health, has now been released unconditionally

Punjab Govt.'s Action Against Student Worker Condemned

Mr. Ram Sumer Shukle, President, All-India Students' Congress, has issued the following statement:—

"Mr. Harbhajan Singh had just reached Punjab after attending our All-India Students Conference held at Bombay and the Punjab Government has immediately pounced upon him with an order restricting all his activities and depriving him of his natural rights to participate in any political movement. This is not the first order of its kind. The Unionist Ministry has been consistently following a policy of unwarranted repression against the student workers. Similar orders have been served upon other student leaders like Praboah Chandra and Mohan Singh. I strongly condemn this repressive policy of the Punjab Government.

The student community cannot tolerate such repression. My advice to Punjab Comrades is not to take any notice of such arbitrary orders and to pursue their normal activities.

"Congressmen Should Win People And Not Drive Them Away"

Mrs. Naidu Deprecates Sectarianism Inside National Organisation

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Addressing a meeting of Congressmen at the Commercial Museum Hall last week Mrs. Naidu said that she had often been asked whether Congress workers should work joint with the Muslim League, the Communists etc. In times of great crisis, she said, humanity was greater than all political parties. Humanity was greater than Congress, greater than God. There she had very grave fault to find with the constructive Congress workers. Why did not they organise —ban or no ban—themselves to give relief to the distressed? Why did they leave the work of relief to the Communists, or the Hindu Mahasabha or the Muslim League? So many people were dying and Mrs. Naidu's charge against them was that the Congressmen did not do what they should have done as friends of the people in distress. That was her complaint and she would declare it publicly and from hundreds of platforms.

Today what was the aftermath of all that. People were dying of cholera, malaria, and other epidemic diseases. If they did not like to work with the Communists or Muslim League workers, why did not they organize their own groups for giving relief? They must work for the relief of the people in distress. To give relief they might work, if necessary, even with Government because they were going to save the lives of the soldiers of the future army of freedom

Congressmen should rise above all narrow-mindedness. If they took shelter behind questions like "Could we work with Communists, or with the Royists" and sat tight in their own homes, then they must have to be repudiated as Congressmen. She was being asked whether the Communists should be punished. Anybody who had violated the Congress pledge might be punished. Mrs. Naidu held the scales even and she was no partism. If they could prove anything against anybody, they had the right to take disciplinary action against him—Whoever he might be.

CANNOT EXCLUDE COMMUNISTS

Why did they talk so much about the Communist Party?

"Why should you penalise a party? Don't you see you have nothing to do with a party. You may have Communist members in the Congress. You cannot take away their right because they are Communist. Unless the Congress revises its constitution you cannot deprive any single person who has signed the Congress pledge of his rights in the Congress. You cannot disown anybody. I am speaking with authority that you cannot interfere as long as he is a member of the Congress.

"This narrow-mindedness must go from the minds of all Congress workers. We are to bring people inside our fold and not to drive away people from us. Today you want to drive away the Communists, tomorrow the Muslim Leaguers. In this way you will want to drive away all, one after another, and in this way we ourselves shall become untouchables. You must be so strong that you should not be afraid of even united efforts of all the anti-Congress forces trying to crush Congress. Today for the first time in twenty years I have been hearing that Congress workers are afraid of something. By persuasion, by logic you will have to win people back to us and not drive them away from us. That is the policy of the Congress.

CONGRESS A DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATION

"Nobody can prevent you from doing your work. You can do it from your own group. Nobody is going to prevent you from doing that. You must remember Congress is a democratic organisation. You cannot pick and choose friends here and there. Whoever works gets the ears of the people. People are the best judges of your work. Those who will serve the people best will have the allegiance of the people. Every man must do his own work and by making your own contribution to the service of the people you will acquire strength which will attrack people like a magnet towards you."

Answering a question at the end of her address as to whether Congress members would join Food Committees set up by Government in Begal, Mrs. Naidu said: Yes, but do not go there like slave. Go as the representatives of the people and fight for the people.—Amrit Bazar Patrika."

BOYCOTT PRINCE OF BERAR

Akola Protest Against Retrocession

AKOLA, Jan. 12: Prof. V. G. Deshpande and Bal Shastri Hardas arrived here yesterday and addressed a crowded public meeting explaining the implications of the Prince of Berar's proposed visit to Berar and urged the audience to make public demonstrations against this visit.

Mr. Sadashivrao Kelkar, who presided said that the Prince of Berar is visiting Berar for the first time since 1935. It is absolutely necessary to organize a boycott on his visit for expressing public resentment against this title as Prince of Berar. It is understood that Mr. Sabajirao Gokhale and Mr. P. B. Gole, ex-Ministers and Mrs. Parvilabai Oke, editor of the "Mathrubhumi" have candidly given their opinion against retrocession of Berar to the Nizam. It is also understood that the boycott movement is being vigorously propagated throughout the Province and with the exception of a few interested titleholders, the general public is in favour of the boycott movement. —A. P.

Was It To Placate Sabhaites?

BURHANPUR, Jan. 13: The C. P. and Berar Provincial Muslim League is strongly critical of the recent statement of Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Nizam's Agent, expressing opinion against Pakistan. The Provincial Muslim League feels that the statement is ill-timed and ill-conceived and intended to placate the Mahasabhites who threaten His Highness the Prince of Berar with boycott during the forthcoming visit of His Highness to Berar.—Orient Press.

NINE SECURITY PRISONERS RELEASED

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

Nine Security prisoners, Baba Karam Singh, Ugar Singh, Meda Singh, Pandit Ramkrishna, Bhai Sunder, Tikka, Amar Singh, Thakur Govind Singh and Lala Mohan Lal have been released from Gujarat Jail. Lala Mohan Lal has been interned in Lahore while the rest in their respective villages.—United Press.

Bonus Tussle In Ahmedabad

Workers May Strike If Gandhiji Permits

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

It is now learnt that some hitch has arisen in negotiations between Millowners and Majur Mahajan though both parties are keeping mum according to well-informed circles. The Millowners' Association believes that it is the owners' look out how much bonus should be given to labourers. This means that millowners are not prepared to accept the arbitration too. On the other hand it is gathered that the Majur Mahajan is seriously considering the problem according to Gandhiji's principle. The whole question will be shortly taken before the Conciliation Board and if nothing is done, the Majur Mahajan will consult Mahatmaji and if he permits it is likely that the Majur Mahajan will give notice of 15 days' strike to the Millowners' Association.

Mahajani Suggests Four-Zone Plan For Future India

POONA, January 12.

A suggestion to group the existing provinces in India into four zones, the first three being called after the rivers of Sindhu, Ganga and Brahmaputra while the fourth South Zone, was made by Principal G. S. Mahajani, M.L.C., in a speech taday.

Mr. Mahajani stated that the provinces and the contemplated zones should enjoy autonomy in the provincial and zonal matters and should have their legislatures. He contemplated a Centre having control over defence, foreign relations and other matters of all India character. He is of the opinion that provincial and central cabinets should be composite and suggested that in the provincial cabinets the Muslims should be represented on population if they so insist.—U. P

TWO WANTED PERSONS SURRENDER

JALLALPORE, Jan. 12: Two persons were wanted in connection with the Karadi Matwad Case surrendered to the police yesterday. It is alleged that these persons tried to rescue some prisoners in the Karadi Matwad Case, while they were being escorted to the jail by the Patel of Pathen village.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Bride for a Bridegroom of Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Community, age 28, decent service, insurance and some property. The Bride must be suitable to Kaushik Gotra. She should be also fair looking, healthy, somewhat educated and knowing music. Apply with full particulars and recent photo to: Vithalrao, P. O. Box No 142. Bombay. 1.
7041

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted (1) persons having extensive experience of handling large-scale business and of management of industrial concerns, (2) Mill Managers, and (3) Salesmen. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply stating detailed particulars of qualification and experience to Box No. 1574, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Probationary Field Officials, having insurance experience, on salary basis from Rs. 100, 600 monthly and onwards. Fixed Grades No business guarantee required and future career; permanency ad stability guaranteed on confirmation. For particulars apply to the Secretary. National Credit & General Guarantee Co., Ltd., 9. Nila Gumbad Lahore.
1572

BUSINESS OFFER

Representative from Delhi desires to get in touch respectable concerns interested in supply business, import and export permits from Delhi. Write immediately Box No. 7033, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Can supply complete set working drawings & patterns for latest Sohler Type Krupps Oil Expeller much in demand now on acceptance of terms of monopoly sale on commission basis. Firms interested in manufacturing to please communicate with Box No. 7005, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London, American degrees, Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy, Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg. Delhi. 5835

Become Homoeopathic Biochemic Doctors by Home Study. Prospectus from:—Institute. Pannaganj Aligarh. 6673

Crawford University, Lucknow, offers Ph.D., M.A., B.A., etc. Conditions suit all.
7034

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel Imparts Expert Training in Accountancy, Shorthand Typewriting and other Commercial Diploma Courses. Charges moderate.
7057

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Books Bipost Library, 7/49, Coimbatore lends books English, Hindi, Tamil by post. 6722

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at **Rs. 4,** Fulgaliwala Ahmed Bldg., **Golpitha, Bombay.** (7035)

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted business. The market has been desoribed in various sections as stagnant, dried up and neglected. Professional operators are not inclined to increase their operations and naturally small general buying and selling being balanced the market is becoming narrow but there are enough probailities in the long run. At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 451/8 and under scattered buying improved to Rs. 452/12 and later steadied at Rs. 452/4.

The market was uninteresting and March was quoted at Rs. 452/8. Closing quoattions at 3 p m were as under: —

I. C. C. March	452/4/0
I.C.C. May	462/12/0
I.C.C. July	473/12/0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 480 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	High	Low	Close
I.C.C. March	455	450/8	450/12
I.C.C. May	465/8	461/8	461/8
I.C.C. July	477	473/8	473/8
Karachi March	46/15/6	46/6/6	46/8
March	46/15/6	46/6/6	46/8/6

Gold & Silver

The market opened late today owing to the meeting of the members. The Chairman warned members against doing business beyond official trading hours and asked every member to send in their amount for the protection of cows and other charitable purposes. Today being Saturday there were no sales of Gold and Silver by the Bank. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 129/14 and under moderate buying improved to Rs. 1304 and Spot Silver was quoted at Rs. 130/6. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 74/12 and improved to Rs. 75. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 75. Tone of the market was steady with a moderate business passing

Later on there was scattered selling and quotations were as under. Ready Silver Rs. 129/10. Forward Rs. 129/8. Ready Gold Rs. 74/12. Forward Rs. 74/12.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

Tata Ordinary 438/8 Tata Deferred 2367/8, Indian Iron 41/10 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34/14 Bombay Dyeing 1965 Central India 428/2 Century 917/8 Gokak 328/2 Kohinoor 652/8 Simplex 284/8 Andhra Valley 1930 Tata Hydro 208/2 Tata Power 1915 Associated Cement 255 Belapur 236/4 Bombay Burma (Old) 557/8

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

There was weak and squarring up commitments to-day and the market finished with quiet tone.

Aryddaya Spinning 435, Ajit 395, Ambika 540, Calico 1526, Girdhar Hari Vallabh 396/4/0, Jupiter 384, New Cotton 543/12/0, New Commercial 790, Bihari 302/8/0, Bhalkia 205, Morris 158, Marsden 212, Monogram 185, Rajnagar 421/4/0, Rohit 402/8/0, Saraspur 640.

MONEY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months. 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T -/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p.c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Easy.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY 1

SUNDAY, Jan. 14.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a m News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Film Music 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Wali Mohammad 9-35 Rahmat Khan 10-0 Asawari Aur Shudh Sarang 11-0 A I R Orc. 11-15 A P Narayangaonkar 11-35 Yusuf Effendi 11-50 Wali Mohammad 12-5 p.m Laxmibai Kelkar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Film Music 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Music (E) 5-0 Wamenrao Sadolikar 5-20 A. P. Narayangaonkar 5-45 Topical Talk Or Feature 5-55 Locals 6-0 Yusuf Effendi 6-15 Bhavgeet Laxmibai Kelkar 7-15 Wamanrao Sadolikar 7-30 Rahmat Khan: Sitar 7-50 A. P. Narayangaonkar 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Wamanrao Sadolikar 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 The Pacific Theatre (E) 10-0 Music of Mozart.

ABU SLAUGHTER HOUSE PLAN POSTPONED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10: It is reliably learnt that slaughter house on Abu has been postponed due to protest of Jains from all over India.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET QUIET ON REALISING

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Cotton advanced on trade buying on rumours that the Commodity Credit Corporation will shortly seek hundred thousand bales for lend-lease to France but the market sagged on increased realising notably new crops. The unquestionable predominance of bull factors restricts any selling of consequence. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates December consumption at 775,000 bales. The session closed steady.

March opened at 22.24 and improved to 22.26 which was the highest level. The session closed at a decline of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 22.53c per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

January	22.05—02
March	22.20—02
May	22.13—03
July	21.84—07
October	21.22—07
December	21.17—06
March highest (11-40 a m)	22.26+04
Lowest Mutilated.	
Middling Spot	22.53—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	22.19—04
May	22.13—06
July	21.88—06
Middling Spot	21.65—

NOON CALL

March	22.24
May	22.16
July	21.89

LONDON BULLION

LONON, Janu 12

Spot 25-1/2 Forward 25-1/2 Gold bars fine per ob. £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Jan. 12.

T T London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Wheat Rozario Sante Fe (New Crop) 41 Jany quoted f.o.b.

Wheat Australian (Bulk) unffored

Wheat Australia (Bags) unoffered

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-/12 p c	73
Consols 2-1/2 p c	82-9/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-11/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-1/2
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	114
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114-3/16
Chartered Bank of I A and China	10-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	85-1/2
National Bank of India	42-1/2

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 5th January.

Demand Liabilities in India	606,90,42,000
Time Liabilities in India	204,01,99,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	27,68,78,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,00,06,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	39,69,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	67,01,96,000
Advances in India	241,00,31,000
Bill discounted in India	14,14,76,000

5th

WEEK OF GLORY!

BOMBAY CINETONE PICTURE

LAL HAVELI

SURENDRA, NURJAHAN, ULHAS, YAKUB

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7 9-45 p.m.

Sunday Holidays 1 p.m.

Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5 p.m.

Release thru Dawlat Corp.

Presidency: Kapurchand Co.

Motor Car Thieves Steel Car From Garage And Remove Its Parts

Dr. M. D. Desai, residing at 94, Hospital Avenue, Parel, has reported to the police that his Austin 8 i motor car No. B.M.W. 4538 was stolen from the garage on Wednesday night

The DeLisle Road police traced the car subsequently near B.B. and C.I. Railway Sports ground at Mahaluxmi but five wheels, tyres and tubes from the car were removed by the thieves.

Suresh Vaidya Back In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Suresh Vaidya, the Indian journalist on the staff of the American papers "Life" and "Time" in London is back in Bombay, his native place. He arrived here yesterday with his wife and two children.

7TH POPULAR WEEK

Starring:
MRIDULA, SHAMIM, AGHA JAN, DILEEP KUMAR.

JWAR BHATA

Produced & Directed by
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

BT

A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

Advance Booking:
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon; 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

3rd WEEK

RANJIT'S Grand Picture

VISH—KANYA

SADHONA BOSE, SURENDRA, PRITHVIRAJ & KAMLA.

Director: Kidar Sharma
AJIT Release

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

2nd WEEK

SAIGAL'S

Song-hits are the Rage of the City!
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CENTRAL

THIS BEAUTIFUL MAIDEN BECAME A MAD GAMBLER'S STAKE!

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A DIAMOND PICTURES LTD. RELEASE.

Triangular Contest For Hockey League Championship

By J. C. MAITRA

The Bombay Hockey Season is now in full swing. The League is going on merrily. Before this month is out, it will be over. Who will win the Championship this year? Everybody is asking this question. It seems there is going to be a triangular or quadrangular fight for the title—but not a communal one, to be sure! As the Table stands at the time of writing, the first string of the St. Xavier's College leads it with 14 points to their credit. But they have played ten games already. Even if they win their last engagement, it will not help them to retain the top position. It is more than likely that they will be pushed down to the third or fourth rank by their stronger rivals. It is by no means a negligible achievement for a College, even though it is assisted by some of its ex-students. But we may see them doing something more notable in the knock-outs, as they have been showing in recent years.

LUSITANIANS HOPES

The Lusitanians "A" occupy the second place in the Table with 13 points to their credit. They have played 8 games so far losing and drawing once. They suffered a defeat at the hands of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and were held to a draw by the "Times of India". The Lusies have an excellent combination, their defence being particularly impregnable. But their difficulty is that they cannot field their strongest eleven every time as is the case with all private clubs. Their supporters however, strongly hope that they will succeed in winning the Championship this season. It evaded them rather narrowly last year although they managed to carry away the Provincial Championship as well as the Aga Khan Cup later on.

HOLDER'S STRONG CHANCES

The next in the order as the G. I. P. Railway Headquarters, last year's Champions. In their 7 games they have collected 12 points. But for their surprising defeat at the hands of the Royal Indian Navy by 3—2, they would have had an unblemished career. With a star-studded team at their command, the Railway have a great chance of winning the title for the third time in succession. They have however their strongest rivals to meet yet. A good deal will depend on their match against the "Times of India" to-day. The Pressmen have a reputation of pulling down their stoutest opponents. How will they fare against the holders? Then the G.I.P. will have to decide the issue with the Lusies.

"THE TIMES' IN THE RUNNING?

The third team in the running for the Championship are the 'Times of India'. They have secured 12 points in their 9 games. Despite the fact that some of their stalwarts deserted them last season, they have been able to build up a stout combination. Were it not for their unexpected defeat at the hands of the St. Xavier's College 'A', their claim for the title would have been on a surer ground. With the great Hakim of the G.I.P. on the injured list, the Pressmen hope to turn the tables against the Railway this evening. Should they succeed, they may have a fighting chance for the honours in the last ditch.

WHERE CITY POLICE AND B. B. C. I. STAND

Although the City Police have gathered 10 points in their 6 games, they are not considered as serious claimants for the Championship. They have already succumbed to the G.I.P. Railway and it is more than probable that they will go down to the other leaders of the League. If, on the other hand, they succeed in pursuing their winning career they will have achieved something really praiseworthy, as they are still banking on their old war horses!

The B. B and C. I. Railway, who had swept the Bombay board a few years ago, are now having a lean time of it. Most of their stars have now left them or are out of commission. They have so far collected 10 points in their 8 outings, taking the sixth place in the Table.

INDIAN NAVY FADES AWAY

Great things were expected from the Royal Indian Navy after their sensational victory against the Champions. But they faded away gradually and heading more for the bottom than the top. The fight for the title therefore rests between the three or four teams named above. The next few days will see some keen and thrilling battles, during which the fates of the aspirants will hang in the balance and oscillate. Hockey-lovers may well turn to the Association ground for some really good treats. Let the best team earn the glory of the contests.

INTER-PROVINCIAL AT GORAKHPUR?

News has it that the Inter-Provincial Tournament will be held this year at Gorakhpur in the United Provinces. I do not know why this out-of-the-way-place was chosen for the National Tournament. Of course, it depends upon the inviting province to select the venue. Still the I.H.F. has a say in the matter. They should have pointed out the inconvenient situation of the place. More money and time would be wasted by going to Gorakhpur than it would have been, were Lucknow or Allahabad selected in stead. It is however, stated that if U. P. is unable to stage the competition, the venue may be shifted to Calcutta. That would be far better than having it at Gorakhpur!

BOMBAY SPORTSMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Tournament will be held from February 20 to March 1. That will certainly upset the B.P.H.A. programme to a considerable extent But that cannot be helped. The National Tournament comes before all others. I have no doubt Bombay will defend her title gained so magnificently last year. All the players who helped her to win last year are still available. So it should not be very difficult to repeat the last year's performance, though it will be away from home. The question that will cause some worry to the B. P. H. A. Committee is finance. If the public extend their whole-hearted support to it by patronizing their games in larger numbers during the next few weeks, it should not be at all difficult to find the money to meet the expenses of the tour. It is up to Bombay's sportsmen to help the B.P.H.A. to uphold the province's prestige in the All-India Competition.

HOCKEY IN MAHARASHTRA

It is further reported that the I. H. F. has turned down the application of the newly-formed Maharashtra H. A. for separate affiliation. I do not know the reason why they have done so. But they must have good reasons for it. One thing that has come to my notice of late is that there is an unhealthy tug-of-war going on between Poona and Kirkee since the formation of the new body. It is more a rivalry for power than keenness for promotion of the game. I understand a rival association has been formed at Kirkee to outbid the Poona organisation. Such fights will do no good to anybody. The rival parties will therefore do well to come to an amicable understanding between themselves and work together for the development of the game in Maharashtra.

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

M.P.'s From Beveridge Bag!

LONDON, Jan. 12.

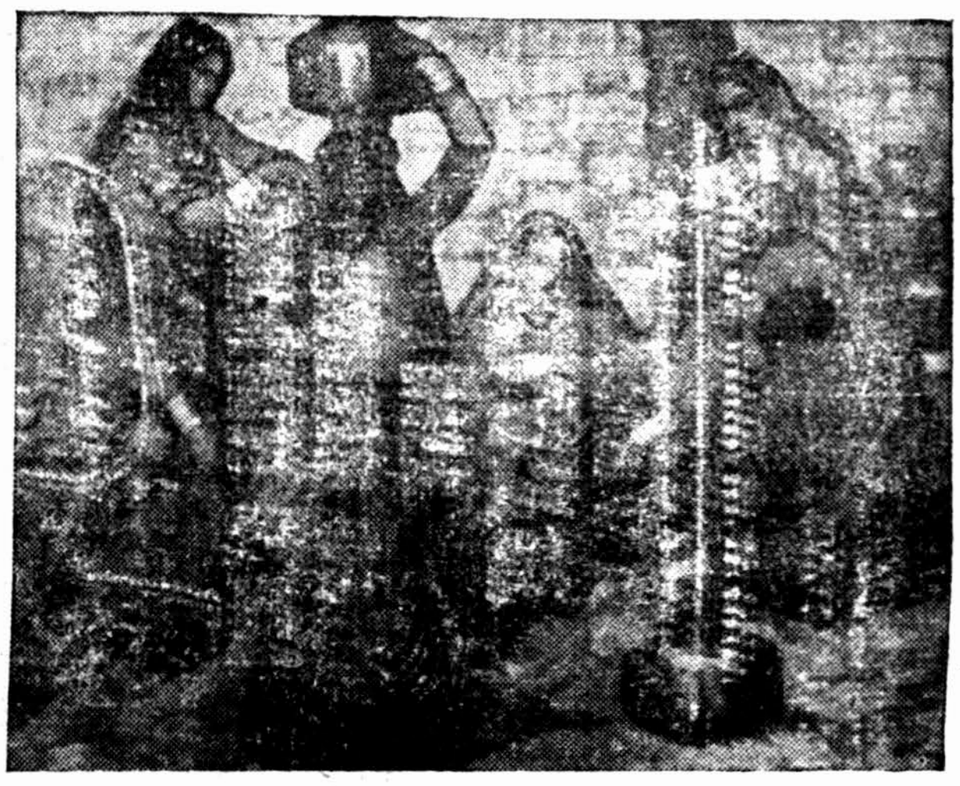
The "United Press of India" understands that Sir William Beveridge, M.P. has produced anther plan. This time it is a plan to allow even the poorest men and women a chance to become M.P.'s.

Yesterday Sir William persuaded the Liberal Executive to back his plan which aims at setting up a national pool, on which suitable condidates could draw for their elected expenses. Safeguards against fresh candidates would be provided.

A resolution embodying his idea is to be moved by a young Liberal when Madras has improved anr is on the whole satisfactory.

With the import of about 10,744 tons of rice from other provinces and large quantities of wheat from abroad, the general food situation in the province has improved and is on [illegible] satisfactory

A CHARMING RURAL SCENE



"WAYSIDE GOSSIP": One of the exhibits in the one-man show of Artist Madhav Satavalekar, which is being held at present at the Taj Mahal Hotel (Princes' Room). The exhibition will close on the 16th inst.

Liaquat Ali Scouts Story Of 'Understanding' With Congress

Bhulabhai's Talks With League Deputy Leader: Party Prospects In Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Apropos my message of yesterday relating to Bhulabhai-Liaquat Ali, meetings, some New Delhi correspondents have obviously been reading it more wishfully than warranted by the facts.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan who left on South India tour last evening assured me that Mr. Bhulabhai's visits had been more social than political and all reports giving a political colour to these meetings were "mere nonsense."

OLD DEMAND

The demand for equal representation by the League in Central Executive, which, according to reports form the basis of settlement, is as old as 1940. This demand was made by Mr. Jinnah in reply to Lord Linlithgow's August 1940 Offer and has been reiterated ever since. The demand is based on League's claim of a separate Muslim Nation and equality representation with Hindus or with Congress, if the latter was prepared to accept the position of being a Hindu body.

Lastly the League demand is conditioned by one important reservation, namely, that the Central Executive will continue to function under the existing Constitution.

The League by a subsequent resolution passed at Bombay in August, 1942, modified its stand 'vis-a-vis' the present Constitution. It demanded equality of representation and an immediate declaration accepting the principle of Pakistan as a prerequisite to the League joining any Provisional National Government. Mr. Jinnah then said: "We cannot walk into the parlour of the Provisional Government, when we neither have an equal footing nor is there any settlement of our demand for Pakistan."

LEAGUE DEMANDS NOT ACCEPTED

The demands of the League have neither been accepted by the Congress nor endorsed by the British Government. I may add that the British Government has conceded equality to Mussalmans in the present Central Executive but with caste Hindus and all other minorities put together, each of which has been allotted four seats. In fact the Gandhi-Jinnah talks broke down over the issue of two-nations' theory and its corollary, namely, equal footing for Mussalmans.

To say that negotiations on the basis of Jinnah's August (1940) demand has "taken a favourable turn" is characterised here as sheer wishful thinking or ignorance of the background.

Then again Viscount Wavell has declared that settlement must be between the Hindus and Muslims and not merely between the Congress and League. The issue is fundamental and involves the future of India and its solution is the principal function of the Sapru Committee.

It will take more than a Congress-League understanding to defeat Government on non-communal issues in the Central Legislature.

RYE CONFERENCE IMPRESSIONS

Sir C. B. Mehta's Talk To Progressive Group

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Conference, recently held at Rye, New York, gave a talk at the Progressive Group this evening at Green's Hotel, on his experiences. Mr. Tanubhai Desai Presided.

The main purpose of the Conference, he said, was to see how world trade could expand after the war. For this purpose delegates from most of the nations in the world were present. The Indian delegation consisted of six men and they selected four advisers among the Indians in America.

The only lasting value of the Conference, he added, was that it gave an opportunity to the delegates to put their viewpoints before an international body. There were no resolutions and no unanimity on particular subjects, though on many points there was general agreement.

He had put India's case clearly before the Conference. India, he told them, was industrially backward and could not make headway without protection and safeguards. They could not support any principle which involved dumping of manufactured goods in Indian markets.

He said that there was unanimous agreement on the fact that countries like India and China must have a higher economic standard. He further said that they had also opposed cartels, and export subsidies.

Germans Murder War Prisoners

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Germans are acting on orders from a high level in carrying out the policy of murdering their prisoners, says Reuter's special correspondent with United States First Army (Friday):

Lieutenant-Colonel Francke of the Volks Grenadier Division, who committed suicide when about to be captured, is stated by prisoners to have told his men, "prisoners are a hindrance and we cannot spare food for them. You know what I mean."

He: "Has he replied to your blackmailing letter?"

She: "Yeah: He sent it back with spelling mistakes underlined."

ECONOMIC REGENERATION OF INDIA

Viceroy On Task Before Transport Advisory Council

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

The problem of communications is the whole basis of India's social and economic advance, declared the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, in his opening address to the Transport Advisory Council this morning.

His Excellency said: "Transportation is civilization. In a story Kipling wrote many years ago about a future world happily free of war and of politics, human affairs were controlled by an international board whose motto was the above dictum. It was somehow stuck in my memory over since; and the more experience I have had of both peace and war, the more I appreciate its general truth. After some years in high military command I am inclined to put forward as a parallel dictum that "war is transportation". Certainly it is the ruling factor in military operations; and no campaign has better illustrated this than that on the north-east frontier of India and in the north of Burma.

"In peace I am quite clear that the improvement of communications has always led the way in social progress.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

"I regard this conference as in many ways the whole foundation of the planning for India's social and economic progress. On the whole, conditions in India, in physical features and climate, are favourable to the development of road transport; but the size of the country and the distances make the problem an immense if not a particularly complicated one. The new feature which has to be considered in our present scheme of road development is the motor vehicle. India had no motor industry of her own, and her well developed railway system was, generally speaking, sufficient for the needs of those who wished to travel fast, while the bullock cart still remained the normal vehicle of the countryside and matched the pace of life and business there. After the war it must be expected that motor vehicles will play a far larger part.

"I have so far spoken of roads only, but you have of course to consider the railways as well, and I presume air transport also so far as it may affect your problems of road and rail. The relations between roads and railways will be one of your main problems."—A. P.

MOTWANE TO MANUFACTURE RADIOS

"Commercial India" learns that Messrs. "Motwane Radio Mfg. Co. Ltd." have been authorized by the Government of India to float a public limited liability company with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000 for the purpose of manufacturing radios and allied goods in this country.

The following persons are interested in the floatation of the company: Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Chairman; V. G. Motwane, Esq., Vice-Chairman; N. G. Motwane, Esq. Mg. Director; H. V. Motwane, Esq., Director; Barkat Ram, Esq., B.Sc., Director; Raja Narayanlal Bansilal, Director.

Their intention is to manufacture radio sets and allied goods in this country in co-operation with some foreign manufacturer under his patents and licences. For this purpose Mr. N. G. Motwane intends to visit Britain and the U. S. A. in the near future with a view to discuss the details with the manufacturers of radio and allied goods in Britain and U. S. A. and arrive at suitable arrangements with them

RANJI WEST ZONE FINAL

The West Zone final of the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Bombay and Baroda will commence at Baroda on January 27 and not on January 20, as reported in our yesterday's issue.

TO TENDER EVIDENCE BEFORE RAO COMMITTEE

POONA, Jan. 13: The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference has selected the following representatives to tender evidence before the Rao Committee on the Draft Hindu Code:— Lady Laxmibai Rajwade, Rameshwari Nehru, Ammu Swaminathan, Hansa Mehta, Renuka Rav, Sowdamini Mehta, Chandrakala Sahai and Mrs. Indirabai Deodhar.—A. P.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY).

New York, Jan. 13.

Previous Closing	21.84
To-day's Opening	21.82
Difference	—02
To day's Closing	21.82
Difference	—02

Pacific Conference Chokes Discussion On Dependencies

Concedes Right To Complain Against Govt. To Proposed Health Commission!

HOT SPRINGS (Virginia), Jan. 12

The International Conference on Pacific Relations to-day concluded its talks on what proved to be a highly controversial subject of European dependencies in the Far East amid charges from certain Indian and other Asiatic delegates that the agenda of the conference had been so arranged as to cut short a discussion on it.

Both Indian and British viewpoints were however presented to-day. Representing India Dr. H. N. Kunzru demanded the following concessions from the British as the first concrete step towards promised independence of India.

Firstly, "complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Council—including two key positions of Home Membership and Finance Membership."

Secondly, complete Indianisation of Indian army" in order that the country may be prepared to defend itself when it is given its independence.

Finally, Dr. Kunzru asked that all Congress leaders should be released immediately. He argued "This will not prejudice Indian security because leaders have been forbidden by Mr. Gandhi to indulge in anti-British activity that might help the enemy. And in over twenty years these men have obeyed Mr. Gandhi even if it was against their own convictions."

The British delegate Sir Frederick Whyte replied in detail to Dr. Kunzru's demands but the outcome of the discussions only a general agreement that the international organisation—preferably within the framework of the proposed Dumbarton Oaks Charter—should supervise and investigate the state of public health within European colonies in the Far East and that dependent people should have a right to submit complaints about matters of administration to such organisation.—

In the words of one Asiatic delegate "It was a highly unsatisfactory discussion of an important problem."

"Britain recently missed two opportunities to show the genuineness of her promise to give India her independence and thus proved that she at present has no intention to do so", Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, head of the Indian delegation to the Conference told.

Mrs. Pandit who yesterday opened the discussion on the Indian problem with a sharp exchange with the British delegate. There were two occasions when the British could have proved their "bona fide" intentions—"The first was when Mahatma Gandhi, after his release, demanded an interview with the Viceroy in order to discuss the problem of achieving freedom for Indians. Lord Wavell refused to accede to the Mahatma's request. The second was during the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. When an agreement was nearly reached between the two leaders, the British refused to liberate the members of the All-India Congress Council. This gave Mr. Jinnah opportunity to argue that Mahatma Gandhi's position represented his own viewpoint and might not be backed by the members of the Council, who at present are unable to express their opinion due to their incarceration."

Mrs. Pandit demanded the immediate release of her brother, Pandit Nehru, and all other political prisoners "who are now held without trial in order that India may continue her preparations for complete independence."—Reuter.

Jinnah In Ahmedabad

Grand Reception, Mile-Long Procession

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was given a big reception yesterday. He was taken in a mile-long procession. About one lakh people took part. He was given purse of Rs. 5,000. President of the Muslim Education Conference, Kazi Mahmad Isa, in his speech said "the banner of Islam tells the world that it is not for enmity but it is for peace and harmony." Mr. Jinnah said, I have seen many processions but this is unique. This indicates that Muslims of Gujarat are active and will live honourably. We have to decide whether to live or die under this flag of the League. Be united and Pakistan is in our hands. If we divide we will lose it we are fighting for Pakistan. We will make all communities independent through Pakistan. Wherever there is a majority of Muslims, we want to establish our own jurisdiction. At the same time we desire to do justice to others. We do not want power where Muslims are in a minority. It is not a small thing that lakhs of people are honouring me in this way. It means that I announce what you want. I speak in confirmity of the pulse of your heart. I am not mere Jinnah but I am your humble friend serving you so long as I live." I will fight for Pakistan.

Late Mr. Babasaheb Urankar

A Poona correspondent writes:—Mr. Babasaheb, Mr. Kaluramrao Marutirao (alias Babasheb Urankar) leader from Bhavsar Kshatriya Samaj and a well-known citizen of Poona expired lately in Poona, aged 45. He liberally contributed to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, B. J. Medical School, Poona; Modern High School, Poona, Camp Education Society's High School, Poona; Bhavsar Kshatriya Samaj, Poona; B. K. Mahajanwadi, Bombay; and Congress House, Poona. He tried hard with the help of his brother to unite B. K. Samaj with other Samajas, viz. Namdeo Shimpi Samaj, Tank Kshatriya Samaj, etc. and he was successful in his task. He recently built a Dharmashala at Shree Kshatra Alandi.

Gondal's Charities

GONDAL, Jan. 12.

On the occasion of his 63rd birthday the Ruler of Gondal has announced a donation of Rs. 3,36,000 for charitable purposes. Out of this amount Rs. 2 lakhs have been earmarked for distribution of foodgrains at cheap rate to poor people, one lakh for the welfare of cattle and Rs. 36,000 for helping widows and their families in the State.

Indo-American Contacts

G. L. Mehta Pleads For Treaty Of Commerce And Navigation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Addressing a meeting of the Indigenous Manufacturers' Association today, Mr. G. L. Mehta said that certain conditions were necessary to create a favourable atmosphere for trade relationship between U. S. A. and India. He suggested that there should be a treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the two countries which would place Indian businessmen on par in America with other nationals.

Mr. Mehta said that a draft treaty had already been sent to the Government of India in 1929 but after nearly six months the U.S.A. Government ment of India to the effect that the bad received a reply from the Govern matter could not be proceeded with for the duration of the war. He however noted that the Government of India would take up the matter immediately.

Mr. Mehta stated that there were reports in U.S.A. that the India Supply Mission which was doing useful work, was to be transferred from the Supply Department to the India Agency General, but he did not know how far these reports were correct. He emphasised that the Mission should be allowed to function freely and its utility for establishing contacts between Indian and American industrialists should be maintained.—A. P.

SATWALEKAR'S PAINTINGS AT TAJ

The one-man-show of paintings organised by Mr. Madhav Satwalekar at the Taj Mahal Hotel presents a creditable record of his achievements. Mr. Satwalekar is a talented and able artist. He has a keen sense of colour and composition and has developed a forceful style. The tendencies of his art as judged from the exhibits concede to him a progressive and unorthodox outlook.

The exhibits, which number just over seventy and cover a wide range of subjects, provide sufficient material of interest. Some lively impressions are found in the set of views of Italy and France. Scenes of quiet country-side and of busy centres like those of Ahmedabad and Delhi are equally interesting. "Muttra Ghat" and "Golden Temple", Amritsar are fine impressions.

Between the landscapes are found a few good subject-paintings like "Wayside Gossip". A few portraits which include one of the Rajasaheb of Aundh introduce Mr. Satwalekar as an able portrait-painter.

D. G. V.

Roosevelt To Visit Paris?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13: The War Department today issued the following memorandum to the Press: "The War Department confirm the fact that the services of Mr. Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's Secretary, have been requested by Brigadier-General Frank Allen, Chief of Public Relations Division of S.H.A.E.F., and that the request has been approved by the President for a period of several weeks beginning in February. Mr. Early will serve in an advisory capacity on general public relations matters while at S.H.A.E.F."

Washington circles consider that this strengthens the possibility that President Roosevelt may visit Paris.

R. A. F. Sinks Vessel Off Norway U-Boat Base

LONDON, Jan 12.—One vessel was seen sinking during today's attack by R.A.F. on Bergen, the U-Boat base in Norway according to air crews, says the Air Ministry.—Reuter.

Nazi Convoy Destroyed

LONDON, Jan. 13: A valuable German convoy carrying vital war supplies was almost completely destroyed by the British Navy off Norway yesterday, it is officially announced to-night. The convoy consisted of seven or eight ships. British ships sustained neither damage nor casualties.

FRENCH TO HAVE THOROUGH PURGE OF DOCTORS

LONDON, Jan. 13: Paris radio declared that the French Government has decided to carry out a thorough purge of doctors.

TWO NAZI SABOTEURS ON TRIAL IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13: President Roosevelt ordered military trial of two German saboteurs, who were captured in New York in December after landing at Maine.

LANCASHIRE WORKERS TO DEMAND MORE WAGES

MANCHESTER, Jan. 13: Lancashire cotton operatives are preparing to apply to their employers for substantial wages increase, probably next week.—Reuter.

SYED TO APPEAR IN KHUHRO CASE

SUKKUR, Jan. 13: Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League will be examined as a defence witness in the case against Khan Bahadur Khuhro, his brother and three others on Monday.

When the case was resumed today Abdul Hakim Khuhro, defence witness, said that the approver Daresh had been dismissed from service for dishonesty about 22 months ago. He said that Daresh never went to meet Khan Bahadur Khuhro while the witness was present nor did Khan Bahadur Khuhro entrust the work of getting the late Mr. Allahbux killed to Daresh in his presence. Witness had neither given cash nor provisions to Daresh to feed the Hurs.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro and his brother had never asked witness to conceal approver Daresh. Witness added that Daresh was lying when he said that witness told him to a deserted house and that witness was with the approver at the time of the latter's arrest.—A. P.

GAEKWAR BIRTHDAY FATALITY

BARODA, Jan. 12: One person was killed and several were injured when a roof on which a number of persons were gathered to witness the Maharaja's birthday procession yesterday collapsed

Two lives are reported to have been lost when a pleasure boat turned turtle in the Soorsagar tank at Baroda last week.—A. P.

Mridulaben To Tour Bihar

SEWAGRAM, Jan. 13.

The "United Press" understands that Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai, Organising Secretary, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, is going to Patna to attend the Bihar Provincial Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund meeting to be held there on January 18. It is understood that Miss Mridulaben will tour the Province of Bihar in this connection.

RANGA MEETS MAHATMA

Prof. R. G. Ranga interviewed Mahatma Gandhi yesterday when Gandhiji was taking sun-bath before his hut. It is learnt that Prof. Ranga explained the Kisan Sabha problem. Gandhiji was observing silence, and therefore, he simply listened to what Prof. Ranga was explaining. Prof. Ranga talked for about twenty minutes.—United Press.

WASHINGTON: Plans authorising officially for the reconversion of industry to production of civilian goods are for all practical purposes now suspended as a result of a new order by the war production board.—Reuter.

A War-Time Problem

TRAGEDY OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN GIRL

This is a letter the last I shall ever live to write because before this reaches you I shall be where none can help me.

It is to the American people that I write, the people who have for a short time been our guests in India. It is to these that I make this statement, my last statement and it is true. I know the newspapers are the only means of getting to all you GI boys and to my Anglo-Indian women.

I wonder if the man or men who passed the orders that there should be no marriage between Americans outside America ever looked at the other side of the question, the evils and disasters that fall alongside forbidden love. Yes, I know, the American never looks, he takes just what is given him. I loved an American; he has just sailed back to the States, his "Shangri-La," but if it holds men like him I would give it another name. Within a few months I am to have a baby, but I shall see that I never commit such a sin as to bring forth.

Perhaps it was not his fault, he wanted to marry me, but his people had made an order. Of course those people did not realize that even in this modern world, though thanks to America many ways exist of sinning and not being found out, there are some women who love and want children—as there are also some men not content with their girl-friends' kisses. We were going to be friends, we were going to wait til the end of the war.

An American—He Never Waits!

But, well, when you are in love there are many things that cannot wait; especially an American, he never waits. He went to his Commanding Officer but was given the ultimatum, he explained my condition but still it made no difference even though I was as white as him, with eyes as blue (people from the West imagine all Anglo-Indians are coloured, and every white person in India British).

And then quite coolly orders came for him to return. And suddenly he told me that he could never marry me and soon I would be alone. He mentioned something about coming back but I didn't hear. I only looked at my folly, at my trust in believing. He by now must be on the high seas, but I hope he knows that his child shall never be born.

It is surprising that a nation that treats marriage so lightly can make a decision like that. Did they think the women out here as ultra-modern and sensual and fast as their own? We here of late have indeed been dipped in villainy, a sort of plague had descended, young girls' heads were turned, married women forgot husbands for a taste of sensual living. I hope they learn from my mistake. I hope they decide that marriage is the only safeguard, and that it is no honour indeed to be pawed by a man from the West. Yes, Anglo-Indians have of late torn the veil of decency, but they are in no way worse than the women of America, the San Francisco brothels and China Town Mormonism and cheap night-clubs Hollywood sensualism and Broadway prostitutes. Yes, the women out here are steps higher, far higher, even those that roamed London's famed clubs.

The Week-end In Bashas

You of America have no word for India, but have you seen what you have done to India, have you seen how low you have brought it, so much so that decent people would rather walk than sit in a vehicle because of the dread of disease which you like the anopheles mosquito have spread from one to hundreds? The new world, could there be such a thing, will be a world stripped of everything good, of every ideal, all whiteness, purity and virtue; a world of base sensualism. India will long remember this war because in these few years she has been stripped of every decent thing she had, every decent thought. We all know that what is in a person comes out, but we were happy as long as people never discovered that lust was such a lovely pastime, that week-ends in bashas left trade-marks nauseating and diseased; that young girls could not go to their husbands "young", not after an American has passed through the city. London too must be under the weight of chewing gum and insane jitterbugging.

This is my last letter so I pour my heart out in it, it is the truth, not prejudice. It is a warning which every woman of Anglo-India I hope profits by. Don't make these few years of war your whole life because there is the future, the future that holds promise; don't spoil it. Women who have husbands, if they are noble enough to take you back at this stage go, go for heaven's sake, don't sacrifice years of married life for a few years of sensual love. Very little can be pure in war, especially with an American. They have no purity where love is concerned, they only understand a woman's body and its use. And we, like silly cattle, in hundreds flocked to find out what love, the American way, was all about, and then to find out that it meant death and disease, children; illegitimate.

Don't spoil your whole life, please listen, it is not too late. You are women of Anglo-India and are already with a handicap, not like the others; they can sin and still be accepted by the world.

Look Up! Anglo-India!

It is not my mishap that makes me hate, I suppose I was as much at fault as he. Soon I shall be forgotten, but I hope this is published and that this lives in you women of Anglo-India. I hope this shall be your mother, when your own, suddenly gone skittish, has proved of little help. Oh, I pray that soon this war will end and India be freed from her Allied friends, and we and the British once more find life as peaceful as in the past—even though little love they have shown us, but I know that many Englishwomen must be in the same boat as myself and bitterly regretting it.

Look up, Anglo-India, there is a sun that will rise with a dawn, the misery of these few years will lift and soon we shall disinfect our city and make it like new, we shall try to erase the scars. Oh, India, I am waiting for that day, when we can be left to ourselves and .... What is the use, I shall not see it, but wherever I go I shall be happy knowing that my countrymen and women have proved so golden and loyal. Life has not been very pleasant for us, the British not kind and prejudiced to the very core. But still, many will go back with them as wives—note, girls, wives—and not be left behind as 'loose women" to find a harbour in brothels. Yes, I know it is only the money which spoilt you.

Oh Anglo-India look up, please, for God's sake, look up and see your future, it is bright, your men are loyal and true, ready to knock down the first who condemns you, ready to fight to the last for you. Are you worth it? Are women ever worth it? The Anglo-Indian gentleman and the Britisher have had to suffer much in this war—more so the British, they have suffered much in life as well as in broken homes, we only in broken homes—but I know that you shall see that those homes are mended and that I shall not have died in vain to bring this to your eyes removing the scales and propaganda. Your future is British, it is your only hope, it has been for ages, it has been our heritage and we have always seen that we marry no one else, either it is our own or British, that is why the greater part of us are white (not counting Indian Christians who with the help of priests suddenly become Anglo-Indians).

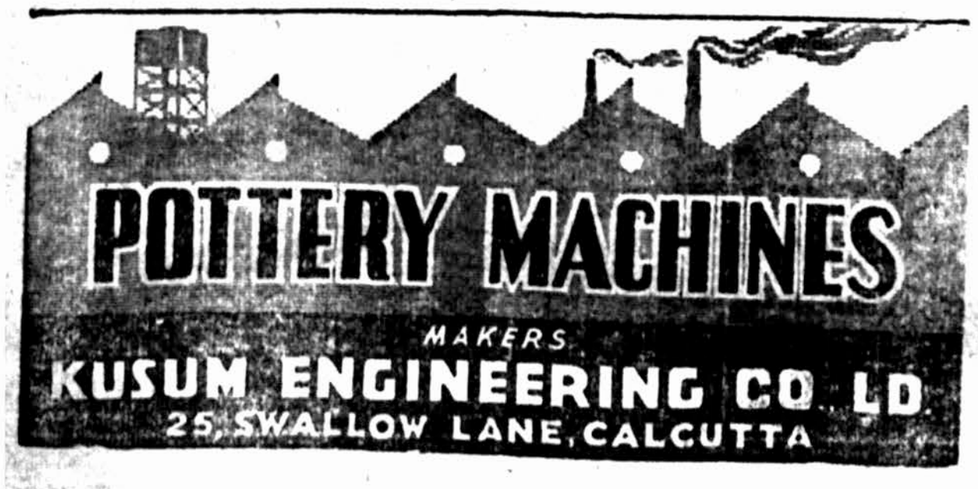
And when I am cold I know that the heart of you will be warm even though it beats nervously. Goodbye Anglo-India, all over India especially Calcutta, my city, my home, the place where I reaped a bitter harvest.

Goodbye to you and to my British heritage. I shall never bring forth a child, lest like his father it should live to do the same.

Goodbye, good luck to a speedy victory and a peaceful India.—MARELYN JONES.

We reproduce the following letter from the "Statesman" of Calcutta, which published it with the following comment:

(The following Letter was undated, and gave no address. But it seems genuine; and is of such unusual quality, and discusses so pitiable a problem, that we break our rules of authentication, and publish.—Ed. S.)



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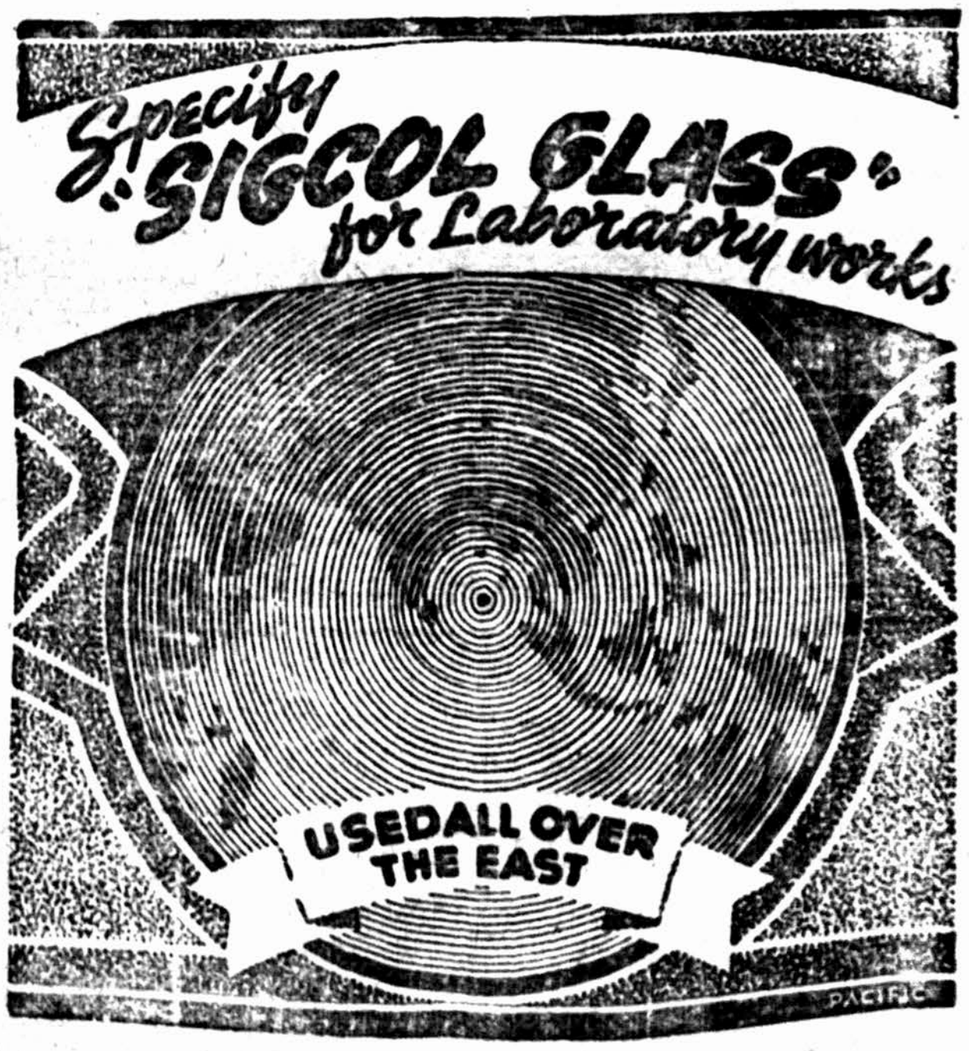

GIVES IDEAL RESULTS
IN ALL CLIMATES

THE SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
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Worthy Successor To "Our India"

YOUR FOOD: By M. R. Masani (Padma Publications for the Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay, 1944. Pp. VIII + 82 + 29 illustrations).

This is a most timely book on a problem of great and growing importance. The treatment of the subject is admirably judicial. The book contains revealing facts and figures on almost every page, which are woven into an interesting garb.

The book begins by pointing out the striking paradox of India not being able to feed herself in spite of the fact that 80 per cent of her huge area sown with crops is devoted to the growing of food and fodder. The author then describes the main function of food and gives an interesting account of various vitamins that are so essential for making our diet a balance one. The value of protective foods such as milk, vegetables, fruits and fish are adequately stressed. The author rightly objects to the rice being consumed in a polished state. "It is milled and polished and in that process precious elements of protein, vitamins and minerals are lost to us."

The Chapter on "Indian Diets" makes very interesting reading. The author gives certain typical Indian diets, none of which stands the test prescribed by nutrition experts. Commenting on these diets, Mr. Masani says: "All our diets contain an excess of starchy foods because they are cheaper. Such foods are, however, seriously lacking in those qualities, that promote growth and repair tissue, like protein, and in regulating substances, like vitamins and mineral salts. This is because there is so little of fresh foods in our diet, only a very tiny quantity of milk, and a quite inadequate quantity of vegetables and fruits. Is it not a cruel irony that those who are called vegetarians do not have even half enough of vegetables to eat"?

Dwelling on the various ill-effects of under-nourishment and mal-nutrition, the author asks the following significant question: "Is it any wonder then that the chronic starvation of which our people have been the victims for many generations has sapped their sense of sturdy independence and made it difficult for them to assert their right to free nationhood?"

After dealing with each of the principal factors that came in the way of increasing our food production, the author rightly emphasizes the need for improving the present system of land tenure under which "only a third of our land is owned by those who till it" and suggests that a system of peasant proprietorship should be established.

The author has done well to stress the point that poverty is the main cause of our diets being unbalanced. As remarked by the League of Nations Committee on Nutrition, "Malnutrition can never be overcome when poverty is its principal cause, except by increasing the income of the poor." Thus the question of our unbalanced diets is essentially the question of eliminating poverty which is India's most vital problem.

The usefulness of the book is enhanced by the fine illustrations by Mr. A. R. Acott. The illustration on page 67, for instance, showing the profits made by the middlemen between the producer and the consumer of food products is very instructive.

The book deserves to be widely read not only in India but also in other countries. We hope that arrangements will be made for the publication of the book in some such series as the Pelican Series and for its translation in all the principal Indian languages.

DINKAR DESAI.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A Guide To Modern Indian Literature

All India Weekly Literary Annual, 41 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Re.1-8.

The All-India Weekly, which has distinguished itself as India's only literary journal, has brought out an Annual number of more than a hundred pages. It is perhaps the first venture of its type and will be heartily welcomed not only because it is a maiden attempt but also because it is so successful.

It contains admirable reviews of the literature produced in the various languages of India during 1944. They are contributed by well-known writers like Dr. K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar, Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri and Prof. B. P. Mukerji and reveal the current trends in modern Indian literature. One's only grouse is that they are so short, but then perhaps it couldn't be helped.

Apart from these topical features, there are excellent critiques of the three greatest luminaries in the Indian literary firmament: Mr. K. D. Sethna writes with great feeling on Sri Aurobindo; Prof. Miss Paranjoti with intimate insight on Tagore and Prof. S. Ehtesham Husain with critical acumen on Iqbal. A contribution which deserves special mention is from the pen of the great Russo-Indian artist (if one can claim a fraternity with him after his long sojourn in our midst), Nicholas Roerich.

The bibliophile will naturally be most attracted by the complete index of books published in India during 1944, listed according to subjects. This is the first time when such a thing has been attempted in this country. There are also brief biographical sketches of Indian authors, and a directory of publishers.

The Annual is thus useful to authors, publishers, libraries and educational institutions, not to mention the general reader, who was left so long to grope in the dark. The All-India Weekly thus deserves the thanks of all those interested in Indian literature.

It is to be hoped that the Annual will have many more bigger and better successors in years to come. With the experience gained, the editors will be able to repair the minor flaws and omissions, which may have crept into the present production, and also —one hopes—to plan its successors on a more ambitious scale. One suggestion for next Annual: Surveys of current English, American and European literatures, by authoritative foreign writers. This is essential considering that Indian intellectuals derive so much of their inspiration from the West.

N. G. JOG.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE

ROOSI ADAB in two volumes, by Prof. Mohammad Mujib, Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India), Delhi, pp. 382 and 360, price: Vol. I Rs. 2/-, Vol. II Rs. 2.

Interest in Russian life and literature has been growing since the overthrow of Czarist regime and the establishment of Soviet rule in that country, but the heroic stand of the Russians against the onslaught of powerful German military might and now the certain final rout of the latter have given much greater impetus to the universal craving for knowing all about the people whose organisation and patriotic fervour have astonished even their enemies. Military exploits of enterprising rulers and generals and intrigues and pomp of Russian courts have been extensively narrated by chroniclers, but the growth of Russian thought from the earliest dawn of history to the present age and the evolution of nationalism leading up to the revolution of 1917 are difficult to gather from historians. Prof. Mohammad Mujib undertook this difficult talk at the instance of Dr. Maulvi Abdul Haq and has collected in the two volumes under review the cultural history of this country as reflected in the literary efforts of their prose and poetry writers. Starting from the Russian folklore the author has traced Russian poetry from Pushkin to Parnasi and reviewed the works of great pre-revolution poets. Similarly, in the fields of story, drama and novel he has surveyed the progress with a critical and scholarly mind. A historical background in the beginning of the first volume prepares the reader to study Russian literature in the light of its past traditions and present environments and this linking up of cultural outlook with prevailing conditions of life at each stage has been kept up throughout the book, which is a valuable addition to Urdu literature and maintains general high standard of Anjuman's publications.

Children's Own Corner

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"Balkan-ji-Bari is a big family where you should come and do things as you do at home. All members of the Balkan-ji-Bari are sisters and brothers to each other, and they should treat themselves as such. Every boy and girl should join this great Botherhood, and attend meetings and functions of the Bari regularly."—That was the only talk Shri B. G. Kher gave to the children who had gathered at the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Branches Rally on last Sunday at Khar.

About 400 boys and girls and workers from all parts of Bombay and Suburbs attended the Rally, besides the volunteers of the local Rashtriya Seva Dal who also had joined the function. On arrival of the President Shri B. G. Kher, he was given a salute, and then he walked under the arch of stones to the Rally, and there performed the Flag Hoisting Ceremony. After that children collected in the Laxmi Nagar Hall where Shri S. K. Dutt entertained them with Tagore's Bengali songs and Shri Gurdial Mallik with short stories.

Children, then, began to ask Shri Kher questions which they had brought in writing, and the first question was: "When you were young what did you do?" Shri Kher replied: "When I was young we had no Balkan-ji-Bari as you have at present. We had no opportunities to hear songs, to play games and to go on outings. Our routine was to go to school and back from there to home. The atmosphere was suffocating and one felt like running far far away. I actually did so once in the company of a friend, and had intended to go to the Himalayas, which I had seen in a picture and about which I had heard many interesting things. But we had hardly walked a few miles when we began to feel the pangs of separation and loneliness. To our minds came running the father, the mother and the home. And we were hungry too."

"Still", continued Shri Kher, "we proceeded farther and farther. And then it dawned upon us, but how had we to go to the Himalayas? What was the route, which was the way? We did not know! We went to the Railway Station, and seeked the Station Master's advice. Now the Station Master knew our fathers and he could understand that we were runaways. He said that he would himself take us to the Himalayas, and he brought us to our parents. Since my parents had to be in my search for the whole day, they were naturally annoyed with me. And although they did not give me a good beating on that account yet a little beating they surely gave me. Had Balkan-ji-Bari existed then, there would have been no necessity to run away from the home, for in the Balkan-ji-Bari we feel so happy!"

★ ★ ★

"Why do you love children?" Shri Kher was asked. "Because," he replied, "one always loves something that is nice, that is likeable. In comparison to us, elders, children are better, purer and lovelier by far, and they are so innocent and unselfish. As we grow older and older, the vices begin to surround us, and they almost captivate us. The elders then begin to make distinctions. How fine it would be if the children retained their good qualities with which they are born—Then everyone would always remain happy!"

Children asked Shri Kher varied questions, about himself, why he did not attend the Balkan-ji-Bari gatherings regularly; about the Balkan-ji-Bari, why it had not penetrated into the villages; about themselves, why they were teased by their companions; about their parents, when the father wears khaddar and the mother does not, what should be done; about the workers, how they start the work with enthusiasm and then leave it in the middle; about their country, why there were famines and epidemics in it; about the government, why it was troubling the farmers; about the Congress, what reforms it would bring about if it came in power; about the war, why it was being waged; and many others which, and their replies, cannot all be reproduced here for want of space.

At the beginning of the function, Lady Masani welcomed Shri Kher as he had met the Balkan-ji-Bari children for the first time after his release from his recent detention in jail, and she also introduced the other guests, Shri Gurdial Mallik and Shri S. K. Dutt to the audience. At the end, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya thanked them all. After that all took light refreshments. And the function terminated with the singing of the National Anthem: Vande Mataram.

★ ★ ★

To-day all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and sympathisers will have a picnic, conference and meeting at Borivli ("Suresh Kutir", old "Hira Baug", 213, Mandpeshwar Road). The Conference will begin at 10 a.m., under the presidentship of Lady Masani. Lunch and Rest, 1 p.m. Talk on "Child Welfare Movement in India", by Shri Gurdial Mallik, under the presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, 3 p.m. Meeting under the presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher, 4 p.m. Tea (kindly arranged by Mr. Ratilal and Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavaty), 5-30 p.m. Dispersal, 6-30 p.m. Friends who cannot come for the whole day may join at any time convenient to them.

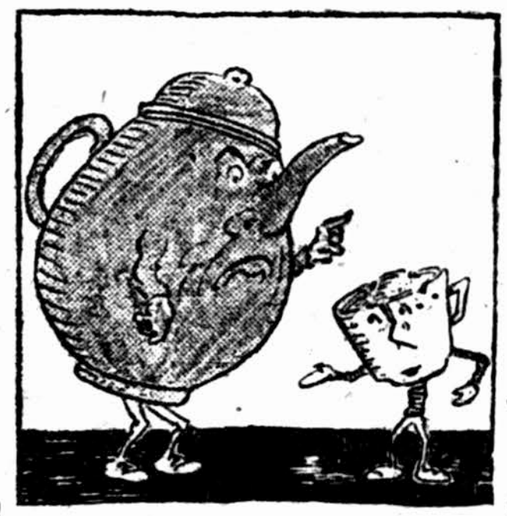
All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

'GULISTAN', KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

COME-ALIVE CHARACTERS ARE HERE

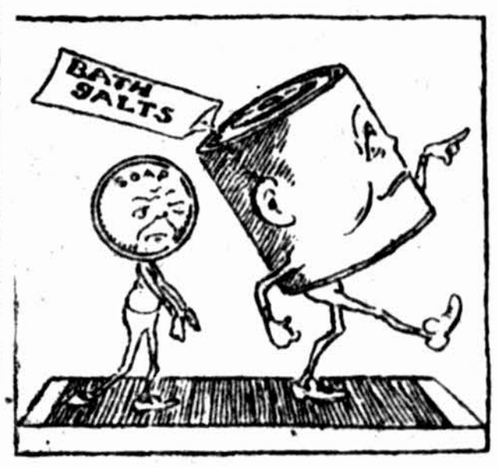
A HELPFUL FRIEND

"I've walked for miles," the Boot complained.
"I'm feeling tired and old,
Observe the wrinkles on my face,
Shall I be heeled and soled?"
"That some day you will need repairs,"
The Stretcher said, "is plain.
Meanwhile, if you'll accept my aid
Your wrinkles won't remain."



THE CUP OF SORROW

"I'm rather out of form, I think,"
Complained the damaged Cup,
"But if for me you'll pour a drink.
Perhaps 'twill cheer me up."
"To fancy you can hold hot tea
Is foolishness, In fact,"
The Pot replied, "'twixt you and me,
I'm certain that you're cracked."



THE ORDER OF THE BATH

"On to the bathroom!" cried the Salts.
"Our time we mustn't waste,
We shall get into hot water
If we do not now make haste".
"Oh, what's the hurry?" sighed the Soap,
And pulled a gloomy face.
"We shall get into hot water,
I am sure, in any case!"

WILL FRANCE SEE SUCH SCENES AGAIN?

Such heartrending scenes of refugees left homeless, with all their worldly possessions piled on a wagon, and sitting on roadside with nowhere to go were frequently seen as the retreating Nazi troops burnt numerous villages last summer. The poignant memories are revived as Rundstedt jabs at Alsace Lorraine again?

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

Crimes "In The Air"

Many a poet has sung of the "ever-canopying dome" above us and of the melody of birds that rains from it. They have identified the sky with heaven itself and thought of flying to it "on the viewless wings of Poesy". But now that man has wings of steel and has soiled these heavenly regions, we cannot help thinking of baser acts which might be committed high up in the heavens.

The question arises as to jurisdiction to punish crimes in the air. No rule of international law has yet been evolved corresponding to the rules governing such acts at sea. But a resolution passed at the seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in 1933 suggests certain rules. It suggests that acts committed on board a private aircraft in contact with the soil of a foreign state shall be within the jurisdiction of that State and be judged by its laws. But if the crime was committed in an aeroplane flying over a foreign State, the State in which the aeroplane has its next landing shall have jurisdiction over it, but the law to be applied shall be that of the country over which the aeroplane was flying when the crime was perpetrated. or if it is not possible to determine over which country the offence took place, the law of the country to which the aeroplane belongs. If a crime be committed in an aeroplane while it is flying over "no man's land" it will be governed by the law and the jurisdiction of its flag.

It is surprising that no crime has yet been committed in the air, but we should not wait till then so that the first "aerial criminal" escapes for want of jurisdiction. Aviation has advanced so far by now that law should not lag behind it. These simple yet sensible rules suggested by the Pan-American Conference should be adopted by International Law, and should also, subject to necessary modifications govern contracts made "in the air." As life changes and businessmen take more and more to the air, the aeroplane is sure to be the seat of important mercantile transactions.

★ ★ ★

Crimes And Companies

The devil knoweth not the mind of man and much more difficult is it to know the mind of an artificial person like a company. Can a company be held guilty of an offence in the commission of which an act of will or a state of mind was implicit? The transport manager of the Kent and Sussex Contractors Ltd., sent to the appropriate authority a fortnightly vehicle record of journeys made by a specific motor vehicle of the Company during the preceding fortnight.

This record which was submitted for the purpose of obtaining motor fuel coupons was found to be false in material particulars. The Company was charged under the Defence (General) Regulations 1939 of England with having with intent to deceive, furnished information false in material particulars and with having made a statement which it knew to be false. It was held that the Company was guilty, because although the directors or general manager of a company were its agents, a company was incapable of acting or speaking or even thinking except in so far as its secretary or general manager or directors had either spoken, acted or thought.

★ ★ ★

Gorgons, Hydras And Chimaeras

"Names, whose sense we see not,
Fray us with things that be not?"

The fearful shapes of Gorgons, Hydras and Chimaeras torment us no more as they did our forefathers. With the advance of civilisation the devils in Dante have lost their dread. But there are still some among us who believe in spiritualism, or communication with the spirits of the dead. These believers in spiritualism will be shocked to hear that early this year one Helen Duncan who claimed to be a materialisation medium and performed a seance in Portsmouth was convicted under the Witchcraft Act of 1735 still in force in England for pretending to exercise a kind of conjuration. Mrs. Duncan was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment but lesser punishment was inflicted on her accomplices.

★ ★ ★

Motor Car A Wild Beast?

In one of A. P. Herbert's "More Misleading Cases" the motor car has been regarded as a wild beast or rather as the concentrated power of forty-five horses enclosed in a steel case! That would bring the powerful modern motor car within 'the wild beast theory" under which a person who brings anything likely to do mischief, must keep it at his peril and if any harm be done to another he will be liable irrespective of whether or not he was negligent. No case has yet regarded even the fastest motor car in such a wild light. But strangely enough, it seems that a stationary motor car lurking in the dark has been held to be a wild beast!

In a very recent case a motor lorry with trailer broke down in the roadway and remained there in the black-out. The rear lamp of the trailer, though lit, went out. After it went out, one James Ware on a motor-cycle ran into the trailer and was killed. It was held that the owners of the motor lorry were liable in damages for there was an obstruction on the road and a very dangerous one, and if that was so, there was an absolute duty to light it and it was no answer to say that the light had unfortunately gone out.

There being an absolute duty to light, does it not make it a wrong of absolute liability and the stationary motor car lurking in the dark a wild beast within the well-known principle in Rylands vs Fletcher? This decision does not seem to be confined to the black-out during the war, but it may be noted that the liability was based not on negligence but on its being an actionable nuisance. However that may be, as the modern motor-car becomes more and more powerful, and more and more dangerous to the pedestrian, we would not be surprised if the trend of legal decisions gradually brings it within the category of wild beasts and A. P. Herbert's misleading case becomes a leading case.

Returning home, the father asked his children whether they had been good.

"Oh, yes!" said his little daughter "I washed up the tea-things."

"And I wiped them dry," said his son.

"And what did you do?" he asked, turning to the youngest.

"I picked up the pieces," she answered gleefully.

Ideal Village-Schools

Take a rickety mud-walled structure, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated, often set in insanitary surroundings, and put a child in it to study. Hardly the right conditions to help him make a good scholar of himself. Yet in lacs of villages all over India children learn in buildings which are unfit for human habitation.

SOME UTOPIAN SCHOOL-BUILDINGS

But take a clean, airy, well-lighted modern type of building. Set it in an acre of land. Give it a playground and trees. Put good furniture, books and pictures in it. Provide living quarters for the teachers. Doesn't all that sound like a piece of Utopia by comparison?

Will the reader be amazed when he is told that there are such schools in India—in the District of Cawnpore, to be precise? True their number is woefully small, almost nothing when one thinks of the vastness of the country and its seven lacs of villages. Yet a beginning has been made: it is like the faint glimmer of light before the full break of day.

LALA KAMLAPATJI'S CONTRIBUTION

For that beginning the country should be grateful to the vision and munificence of one of India's great sons, the late Lala Kamlapatji Singhania of Cawnpore. Appalled by the poverty and illiteracy he saw around him, spurred by the clean and beautiful school buildings he saw in his travels abroad Lala Kamlapatji decided to make his contribution to the removal of Indian illiteracy by making arrangements to erect 100 modern school houses in his own district of Cawnpore.

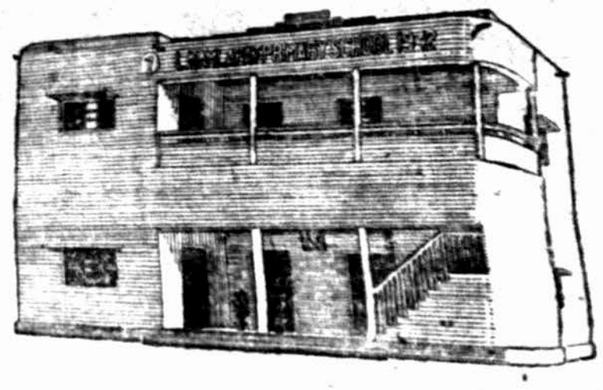
Lala Kamlapatji did not live to see his ideal realised in his life-time, but his three talented sons, Sir Padampat, Lala Kailashpat and Lala Lakshmipat—now at the helm of affairs of the famous J. K. Industries—are carrying on the good work through a trust named Lala Kamlapat Primary School Building Trust.

The Trust provides for the erection in Cawnpore District of 100 school buildings of varying types and sizes according to the population of the villages. After erection, the buildings are to be handed over to the District Board for control and maintenance. Eleven buildings are already in existence. Work on the remaining is held up because of the paucity of materials and other difficulties.

A LEAD TO BE FOLLOWED

The Trust provides separate schools for boys and girls. The buildings are of six types ranging from single-storeyed school houses containing one class-room, verandah, etc., to double-storeyed ones with six class-rooms and other conveniences. In every type of building an important feature is the living arrangements made for teachers. In the schools containing three class-rooms and over, the Trust also provides a library.

This munificent project of the Singhania family deserves the attention of the whole of India. Nay more, it should be followed and acted upon in every district of India by every wealthy industrialist and businessman. Indeed, in the providing of clean, decent and sanitary school buildings wherever there are children of school-going age, we may look for a powerful solvent of the horrid illiteracy of our country and ultimately of its poverty.



A building of the "D" type containing four class-rooms, a library, a teachers' room and a kitchen.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

The scene is laid in a three-room flat somewhere in Bombay. The living room is full of an amazing medley of people, mostly young people, boys and girls, under thirty, though in one corner there is a white-bearded old man, a revolutionary peasant poet, from Punjab.

The room is not too big and the sixty and odd people are seated on sofas, chairs, divans, carpets, on the bare floor, and even perched on top of bookshelves. There is a chilly draught outside blowing from the sea, and the doors are closed. The room is full of cigarette smoke and excited voices and youthful laughter.

These young men and young women come from all parts of the country—they are Hindus and Muslims, Christians and Agnostics from North Punjab and South Kanara, from Bengal and from Delhi, from Gujerat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nad, Andhra. THEY ARE INDIA!

They are writers and artists and singers and dancers and poets and political workers. They are talking about revolution, about dancing, about love, about art, about literature, about music, about freedom and about food.

They entertain each other with songs in half a dozen Indian languages—folk-songs, revolutionary ballads, "ghazals", love lyrics of the hill tribes. Deep rich bass voices, shrill yet sweet notes from untrained throats the "jee-jee-jee" refrain of a Marathi "powada"!

There is only one non-Indian present. He is a tall Englishman, a member of the armed services though he is not in uniform. Back in London, before the war, he has attended many such gatherings and he feels quite at home. He is enjoying himself and enters into a competition with a bass voice from South India, by giving a good rendering of 'Ole Man River'.

He is enjoying himself but, perhaps, he cannot help wondering. Someone is explaining the songs being sung. Half of them at least are openly anti-Imperialistic, some of them extol revolutionary terrorists who were hanged by the British Government. He feels sure that each single young man and woman in the room is bitterly opposed to British imperialism. Yet they have accepted him as one of them, for they have heard that he is a progressive-minded person, though non-political. And he cannot help wondering: Why can't more Indians and Englishmen get together like that and hurl songs at each other instead of facing each other across the barricades of hatred and bitterness and racial antagonism?

He expresses something of what is passing in his mind when he is asked to speak a few words, but he is an Englishman and, therefore, not given to effusive expression. However, he admits ("to my shame" he says) that when he arrived in India he was completely ignorant about this country and its people, but that he has been trying to learn since then. "And I can assure you," he says, "that when I get back I am not going to sit quietly doing nothing about it." One presumes that he intends to tell his people the truth about India and one hopes that, if nothing else, he will tell them of this party of sixty Indian young men and women, gathered in a room, Hindus and Muslims and Brahmins and those from the alleged low castes, eating and drinking (tea) and singing songs of freedom and love—and not hating the solitary English visitor but going out of their way to make him feel at home, trying—trying very hard—to forget the exploitation and the humiliations that representatives of his country have inflicted upon India.

For a few moments the room is bright and warm with the glow of friendship and human feeling. But outside it is cold and chilly—and disillusioning. Outside there is the Yacht Club and the Bombay Gymkhana—where Indians may not enter! Outside there are Defence of India Rules! Outside there are some arrogant white officers and tommies who push respectable elderly Indians out of railway trains! Outside there are jails and lock-ups and solitary cells where patriots and leaders of the people languish in imprisonment! Outside Britannia rules the waves and (if Churchill has his way) Indians ever, ever shall be slaves!

So, when this sensitive Englishman returns to England after the war, it remains to be seen how much of the truth about India he chooses to tell his people. Will he tell them about what he saw and heard in that over-crowded room in Bombay and also what he saw outside?

*

Warning To The West!

Again and again, it occurs to one that European and American peoples have to try very hard to get rid of their (in some cases sub-conscious) prejudices against the Orientals, if the end of this war is to be followed by a real peace.

It is painfully disillusioning for those who believe in human brotherhood and internationalism to find the best of westerners betraying an anti-Oriental complex. Yes, the best of them who claim to be above all considerations of colour and creed!

I was not surprised when I read of a Socialist M.P. expressing indignation at the Gurkhas being employed to put down Greeks. The point was obvious. For reasons of British imperialism, it might be necessary to put down the popular forces in Greece. But the Greeks being white men, they should not be made to suffer the indignity of being put down by dark-skinned "Natives"! That would be a sin against the gospel of white superiority!

As I said, I am not surprised at a British Socialist talking this language of Hitlerian racialism. At the time of the invasion of republican Spain by Hitler's and Mussolini's legions under Franco much was sought to be made of the fact that Franco was using black-complexioned Muslim Moors to put down the white Christian people of Spain. Yes, even Socialists in England and America were found exploiting this Moor menace.

Franco was represented as bad and indecent not because he sold the freedom of his country to two gangster dictators, Hitler and Mussolini; not because he was employing German airmen and Italian mechanized infantry to shoot down Spain's peasants and workers; but because his forces included a number of mercenary Moors from North Africa! It was the case of a noble cause being supported by a vicious argument reeking of the worst form of racialism.

And so it goes on. According to American propaganda and Australian statesmen, Japanese are so bad and evil not because they are Fascists and jingoes but because they are ASIATIC BARBARIANS! Nor have Mr Churchill and Lord Linlithgow been much better in this respect.

Even the great and noble-hearted Gorky once referred to the Oriental people in a disparaging phrase.

Thanks to centuries of anti-Muslim, anti-Oriental, anti-Asiatic, anti-Hindu propaganda carried out among the Christians of the West—in the interests of religious or political imperialism—they have got the racial virus planted deep in their hearts. It must be removed!

Let the West be clearly warned. There is no prospect of enduring peace, unless this canker is removed. The East is awakened and arisen and will not tolerate any patronizing from the West, much less any attitudes of racial superiority or exclusiveness.

*

Colonel Blimp On India!

The British people, it is evident, have India—and Gandhi—on their conscience. Much as they would like to dismiss the freedom movement in this country as the agitation—mongering of a few discontented souls, they cannot avoid talking about and discussing India, even if it means indulging in senseless abuse.

The following two letters which appeared in recent issues of the British weekly NEWS REVIEW speak for themselves.

Someone calling himself Lt.-Colonel F. Hunter, in the course of his letter, wrote:

> I had some experience of Gandhi in 1922, when he first defied the Raj.....
>
> I was staying with the then Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, and it was my job to collect a string of ponies for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor) and his staff for his polo team during his tour. The Viceroy Lord Reading and the C.-in-C. Lord Rawlinson were also there.
>
> There were serious riots and bloodshed. The road to the polo ground was picketed, and the whole thing was most uncomfortable. This was Gandhi's non-violence!.....
>
> I took my regiment to Madras as escort to H.R.H. It was pretty calm—only three or four were killed. Later accompanied H.R.H. to Hyderabad and Bangalore. These being native States, not a Gandhi cap was to be seen and H.R.H.'s welcome was excellent.
>
> As soon as H.R.H. left India, Lord Lloyd forced the issue and put Gandhi in gaol.
>
> Not a dog barked.
>
> Unfortunately, a subsequent Viceroy (now Lord Halifax) let him out and the whole thing started again..
>
> His "Quit India" campaign is a fraud—he knows as well as Lord Linlithgow the chaos that would result, but what he really wants is that political power and patronage should be transferred to him and the Hindus—bolstered up, of course, by our arms and power.
>
> He poses as a saint, but really is a very sly political agitator.
>
> What of the times he has "starved unto death"?—and he is still alive!
>
> It is really only a cure for rheumatism—much practised in India.

It is unnecessary to tell Lt.-Col. Hunter (no doubt grinding out a fat pension out of starving India) a few home-truths about his reckless and too patently stupid remarks. In a subsequent issue of NEWS REVIEW he got the answer he deserved from a fellow-Briton, A.O. Griffiths, who retorted:—

> I read Lieut.-Colonel Hunter's letter (*News Review*, October 19) with the most complete disgust. The average annual income of the Indian people per head is variously given at £2 10s. to £5. If this unimaginable poverty existed in this country, and someone went round looking for polo ponies for a man who was a foreigner to play with, a regiment of soldiers charged on the revenues of the country being provided as an escort for him, what would Lieut.-Colonel Hunter expect to happen here? Has he no imagination at all?
>
> He need not drag in Gandhi; the people of this country would not need any Gandhi to start them off the deep end.

*

Love And Lanny Budd

Are you a member of the Lanny Budd Club—the unofficial group of people who have been following the adventures of the hero of Upton Sinclair's "WORLD'S END" series of novels? Those who have read the first three (WORLD'S END, BETWEEN TWO WORLDS, DRAGON'S TEETH) will no doubt be interested in the fourth, WIDE IS THE GATE, a few copies of which reached India last week and which I have just finished reading.

In these series of novels, Sinclair (like Tolstoy before him) has dramatised and personalized history, world developments running parallel to the fictitious story and real and imaginary people getting involved in one another. The last Great War, the Versailles Treaty, the Depression, the advent of Fascism in Italy, the birth of Nazism, the New Deal in America—Lanny Budd and his family and friends have already gone through all this. Bernard Shaw, seldom over-generous in his compliments, said of these series of novels:

"When people ask me what happened in my long lifetime, I do not refer them to newspaper files and to the authorities but to Sinclair's novels. They object that the people in his books never existed that their deeds were never done and their sayings never uttered. I assure them that THEY WERE, except that Upton Sinclair individualised and expressed them better than they could have done, and arranged their experiences in significant and intelligible order."

The title of Sinclair's new novel is derived from the (Biblical?) text, "WIDE IS THE GATE, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction." It is an apt title, for the novel covers the period of appeasement culminating in the rape of Abyssinia and the Nazi-Fascist invasion of Spain (disguised as a civil war) which was, we know today, the dress rehearsal for the present war.

But more than political significance, this novel is remarkable for the light it sheds on affairs of the heart, through the matrimonial crisis in Lanny Budd's life. This Socialist son of a Munitions King finds that though he loves his million-dollar wife, Irma, they cannot pull on together for in the ideological conflict they are ranged on opposite sides. Lanny finds a new love on a different emotional plane. This is what he says to Trudi, the German Socialist under-ground worker, and this is what any lover anywhere in the world might say to his sweetheart if their love was based not only on physical attraction but on mental affinities:—

> "Love is one of nature's precious gifts, which we, in our folly often do our best to spoil. We spoil it with superstitions and taboos, with vanity, greed, selfishness, and plain dumb stupidity—the same forces which destroy most other good things of life. The prudes and bigots spurn love as sensual, but with civilized people it is overwhelmingly mental. It is what you believe about love, and what the other person believes, that makes it.....It is possible for young people to fall distractedly in love with a face, or even with an ankle; but when we grow up we take ideas more seriously, and find that we cannot love a person who does not share our motivating faith. That is what broke our marriage; I just couldn't stand Irma's mind and she couldn't stand mine.....
>
> "First of all comes frankness. I will do my best to tell you what I am and what I feel and what I desire. If you will do the same we can understand each other and avoid many errors.....Love has to be based upon realities, and not upon any form of self-deception.....
>
> "I will honour and respect you. I will try to understand you and your needs, and give you what you ask for. I will help you to the best of my ability, and if you are in danger I will stand by you as I did before. Is that what you want to hear"?
>
> "Yes, dear," she said. "That covers everything."
>
> "And that is our ceremony?"
>
> Her eyes dropped and she whispered: "Yes."

I think that it is a more touching and memorable love scenes than I have read in any romantic novel or play.

*

Writers, Here Is Your Chance!

Every now and then the cry goes up in film circles that the poor quality of most of our pictures is due to lack of good story material. The creative writers—novelists and short story writers—, on the other hand, complain that they are seldom given a chance by the producers who continue to get formula screenplays 'carpentered' by studio hacks. (It is noteworthy that a much-ballyhooed recent release does not mention the story-writer in the credit titles at all—naturally for there IS no story!) Anyway, the film story situation has got tangled in a vicious circle and the result is that practically every 'movie masterpiece' is either boy-meets-girl or saint-meets-God.

It is heartening to note, therefore, that the National Studios, Ltd. (producers of such hits as "WOMAN") are out to break this vicious circle. They have announced a "BEST FILM STORY OF THE YEAR" competition (with a first prize of Rs. 3,000/- and a second prize of Rs. 1,000/-, besides several consolation prizes). The closing date is January 31, 1945, and the stories submitted may be in English, Hindi or Urdu.

Here at last is the chance for our authors to get a break in the film world and thereby help to infuse new blood in the anaemic body of the motion picture industry. Three thousand rupees for a story (just a story—no scenario is required!) may not compare favourably with the Hollywood standards, but it certainly would be many times more profitable than writing a whole book for which the publishers might pay you—but that is a painful secret

FIVE YEARS OF WAR

Story Of Britain's Achievement

By SIR WALTER LAYTON

..."Statistics relating to the War Effort of the United Kingdom" sound like heavy reading. But the White Paper presented to Parliament under this heading will be a best-seller.

Under its forbidding exterior it discloses facts about the war which were most carefully guarded secrets, and in its tables and charts it summarises the material on which the higher direction and planning of the war have been based.

In its simple, specific statements of fact the man in the street will find recorded what he has done, and what he has had to put up with, in fighting this greatest of all wars.

The Government are to be congratulated on making the story public now instead of waiting until it has all passed into history. It is a story of which the country may be magnificently proud, and the fact that the figures can now be safely disclosed is a very encouraging sign of the approaching end.

First in all our minds come the three casualty lists—those of the fighting Services, the merchant seamen and the civilians. Here is the triple record:

	Armed forces	Civilians	Merchant Seamen
Killed	176,081	57,298	29,629
Missing	38,275	—	—
Wounded	193,788	78,818*	—
Prisoners	154,968	—	4,173 interned
	563,112	136,116	33,802

*Injured and detained in hospital

Of the civilians killed, 7,250 were children and 23,757 were women.

These totals are fortunately much less than in the last war; and though much fighting has still to be done we may hope to win through with a smaller actual loss of life than last time.

Mobilisation Of Manpower

But though actual losses are light, the war is on so great a scale and is so "totalitarian" that it has turned the life of the country upside-down to a greater extent than ever before.

The best index of this disturbance is the mobilisation of man-power by Mr. Bevin's department.

The population of working age (men 14-64, women 14-59) was practically the same in 1939 as it is to-day, viz.; 16 million men and 16 million women.

Of the 16 million men one-half are to-day in the fighting and whole-time Civil Defence services (4¾ millions) and in the munition industries (3¼ millions).

Another quarter (4 millions) are in a group of occupations "essential to the war effort"—such as mining, shipping, internal transport, agriculture and Government service.

The fourth quarter includes those who remain in the building, textile, clothing and distributive trades, the professions, students not yet called up, invalids, and persons retired or unemployed. (This classification does not mean that the last group are not pulling their weight. But they are the occupations from which the greatest "comb-out" has been possible).

Before the war, the Services and munition industries included less than 3¼ million men. They have therefore grown by 4¾ millions—the Armed forces by 4 millions and the defence services and munitions by ¾ million.

The group of essential industrial amounted to 4¾ millions in 1939. They have therefore contributed ¾ million to the services and to munitions.

"The Rest", who numbered 8 millions in 1939, have been reduced by one-half.

Effect Of Call-up

Here, in summary, is the effect of the call-up and the comb-out of the British male population:

MALES AGED 14 TO 64 (MILLIONS)

	Mid-1939	Mid-1944	Increase or decrease
Fighting Services	0.5	4.5	+4.0
Civil Defence	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Munition industries	2.6	3.2	+0.6
	3.2	7.9	+4.7
"Essential" industries	4.7	4.1	—0.6
Other Industries	5.8	2.9	—2.9
Unemployed	1.0	0.1	—0.9
All others	1.3	0.9	—0.4
	8.1	3.9	—4.2
Total Males of working age	16.0	15.9	

The figure for the fighting Services excludes prisoners, killed, and men returned to civil life. The gross total of those who have served at some time or are serving now is 5½ millions.

But this is only part of the story. We could not have made anything like sufficient munitions if it had not been for the mobilisation of woman-power on a very great scale. Here are the corresponding figures for women:

FEMALES AGED 14 TO 59 (MILLIONS)

	Mid-1939	Mid-1944	Increase or decrease
Services	—	0.5	+0.5
Civil Defence	—	0.1	+0.1
Munition Industries	0.5	1.8	+1.3
	0.5	2.4	+1.9
"Essential" industries	0.8	1.6	+0.8
Others—			
Other industries	3.5	3.1	—0.4
Unemployed	0.3	—	—0.3
The rest (mainly housewives, domestic services, etc)	10.9	8.9	—2.0
	14.7	12.0	—2.7
Total Females of Working age	16.0	16.0	

Striking Features

The figures show some striking features.

The women in the "Services" today equal the total strength of our Army, Navy and Air Force when war broke out.

The increase of males in the munition industries is only 600,000, and numbers in other essential industries.

But the women in the Land Army, on the buses, trains, trams, etc, have more than made good the number of men withdrawn from the "other essential industries" group as a whole; and, in addition, 1¼ millions have gone into munitions.

The labour force of the munition-making industries has, therefore grown from 3.1 millions to 5 millions, and the "essential" industries have kept up their numbers. This is the result of the employment of 2 million additional women in these two major groups.

These two millions, plus the half-million recruited by the Services have come partly from less essential trades or the unemployed. But for the greater number have been drawn from domestic duties.

Thus, three-quarters of the men and a quarter of the women—or half the adult population of the country—are in the Services, munitions or essential industries.

This is four millions more and a substantially larger proportion of the whole population (50 per cent, against 43 per cent) than in 1918.

The numbers in the Services are, however, only a little large than last time and are a slightly smaller proportion of our total man-power.

Two Reasons

For this there are two reasons.

One is that this is a more highly mechanised war, and, therefore, in spite of labour-saving devices, it requires more labour in the factory to equip and maintain each fighting unit.

The other is that we are helping to equip very large forces from India, the Dominions and the Colonies The total strength of British Commonwealth and Empire Forces in mid-1944 is nearly 8¾ millions. Allowing for those killed, missing or prisoners and men discharged on medical or other grounds, the total who are serving or have served is over 10 millions.

The supply of munitions to this great force has been provided in the following proportions:

From United Kingdom factories	7 tenths
From Empire countries	1 tenth
From U. S. A.	2 tenths

To do this, munition output has had to rise to a much higher volume (as well as variety) than in the last war.

The monthly output in the first half of 1944 is estimated to be six times as great as at the outbreak of war.

The global totals are also very impressive. Here are a few examples:

Major naval vessels	722
Other naval vessels	4,022
Guns for ground forces	35,000
Machine-guns	3¾ million
Rifles	2 million
Tanks	25,116
Aircraft	102,609

Munition workers are familiar with changes of programme and priorities.

In 1943, for example, the output of tanks, artillery and gun ammunition passed its peak. But machine-guns, rifles (which made a slow start) and small arms ammunition have continued to rise.

The biggest change was, however, from ground armament to aircraft production.

This and other changes are illustrated by the numbers working on contracts for the three Supply Departments.

In 1940 aircraft was given absolute priority and in numbers of workers it led the field. But in 1941, as the ammunition, gun and tank factories got into their stride the Ministry of Supply forged ahead.

The numbers on its contracts reached 1,700,000 in January, 1943. But from that date onwards a change-over took place and many of its workers were required for a still further expansion of the aircraft programme and for the production of escort vessels, landing craft and other naval needs.

In July, 1944, the figures (excluding the common service of the iron and steel industry) were:

M. A. P.	1,731,000
Ministry of Supply	1,406,000
Admiralty	897,000

This total is a little lower than the peak figure of November, 1943, for it has been necessary, this year, to comb out the munition industries in order to build up and maintain the Armed Forces for the present military operations.

Our war effort has been achieved in the face of very serious obstacles. The black-out, evacuation, and bombed houses and factories have been a perpetual handicap.

U-Boat War

But the greatest problem of all has been the U-boat war and the effect of its attempted blockade upon the economy of the country.

In 1939 our mercantile marine of ocean-going ships amounted to 17½ million gross tons. By the end of December, 1943, we had lost 12½ million tons.

By means of new building in home and Canadian yards, by capture, by purchase and by temporary acquisition from U.S.A., we fought our way back to 15½ million tons—of which 13½ million will remain permanently on the British register.

Including neutral and Allied ships, the enemy—and the sea—had destroyed over 22 million tons by the end of 1943. Only British and North American yarns were available to make this good. With the help of America's tremendous feat of shipbuilding, all arrears have been more than made good in 1944.

But vast numbers of Allied ships are needed for military operations Our imports have, therefore, been cut to ribbons.

Here are the tonnages of dry cargo imported:

Pre-war average: Food 22, Raw material (million tons) 26, Finished Goods (including munitions) 7, Total 55.

1943: Food 11.5, Raw material (million tons) 12.8, Finished Goods (including munitions) 2, Total 26.4.

The consequences of this great reduction of supplies from overseas are that:

We have had to beat up home food production—e.g., wheat and potatoes have doubled;

We have had to double our production at home of low-grade iron ore and use every bit of scrap;

We have almost stopped importing pit-wood for the mines and reduced our normal timber supplies—used for houses, furniture and a hundred other purposes—from seven to one and a half million tons;

Paper-making materials have been cut to one-sixth of normal, and incidentally reduced our national newspapers to four pages of light-weight paper;

Textile materials—and therefore clothing—have been drastically reduced;

Very little material—or, indeed, of man-power—has been available for our export trade, which has fallen to less than 30 per cent of its volume in 1938.

These wartime expedients are all measured in the White Paper. Its figures show the scale of the job we have to undertake in getting the normal life of the country going again.

Perhaps the most important is our export business, which will have to pay for our imports when Lend-Lease ceases.

The pattern of our food supply has changed considerably. The chief features are:

Consumption of flour, potatoes and milk is up—though in the case of milk, mothers and children get more and other folk less;

Meat consumption is down by nearly one-third and only replaced to a small degree by canned meat;

Butter is down by two-thirds, half of which is replaced by margarine;

Fruit, tea and sugar are down by one-third.

The report sums it all up by saying that the "nutritive value of the country's total food supplies has fallen slightly between 1938 and 1943 but rationing and other measures have tended to reduce the irregularities in food consumption which existed before the war."

Housing Problem

The graph of other items shows that whereas expenditure on fuel and light has fallen by only 7 per cent, boots and shoes have been cut by a quarter; clothing by one-half; hardware, pots and pans by two-thirds; furniture, furnishings, radio, etc., by three-quarters, and cars, bicycles, etc., by nine-tenths.

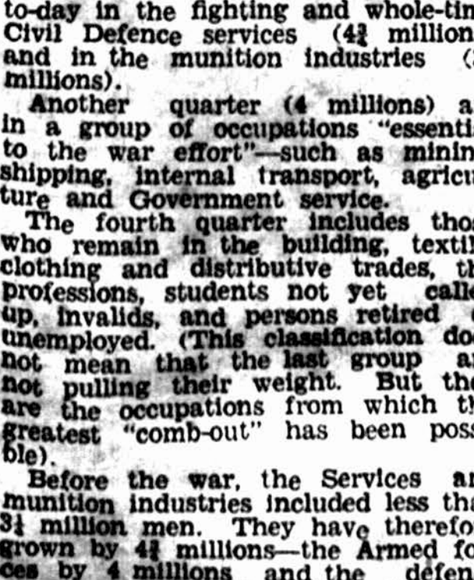
Though the number of normal civilian journeys has fallen, travelling by British and Allied forces has raised the passenger mileage to 60 per cent over pre-war. But, as there are fewer trains available, the average load carried by passenger trains is 2-1/4 times as great as before the war.

The goods traffic has increased even more. The railway managements and men have done fine service to the country.

Finally, the upkeep and renewal of houses—as of every form of property—and the building of new ones have been almost entirely suspended during the war.

The enemy has done his best to make this our biggest problem. Out of 13 million houses existing at the outbreak of war, more than 4½ millions had been damaged by bombing up to the end of September. Of these, over 200,000 have been totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair, and 250,000 more rendered uninhabitable. The great majority of the damaged houses have not yet been fully repaired.

As a measure of recent happenings, the flying bombs and rockets accounted for 81,000 of the houses destroyed or put out of use, and over a million of the four millions that have been damaged but are still habitable.
—"News Chronicle."



"I suppose you think Mrs. Jones, I'm out of humour this morning."
"I shouldn't be surprised. You'r always out of something."

"Just been talking to your wife. She's terribly hot."
"Yeh! I got home late last night"

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When The Allies Swept Into Germany

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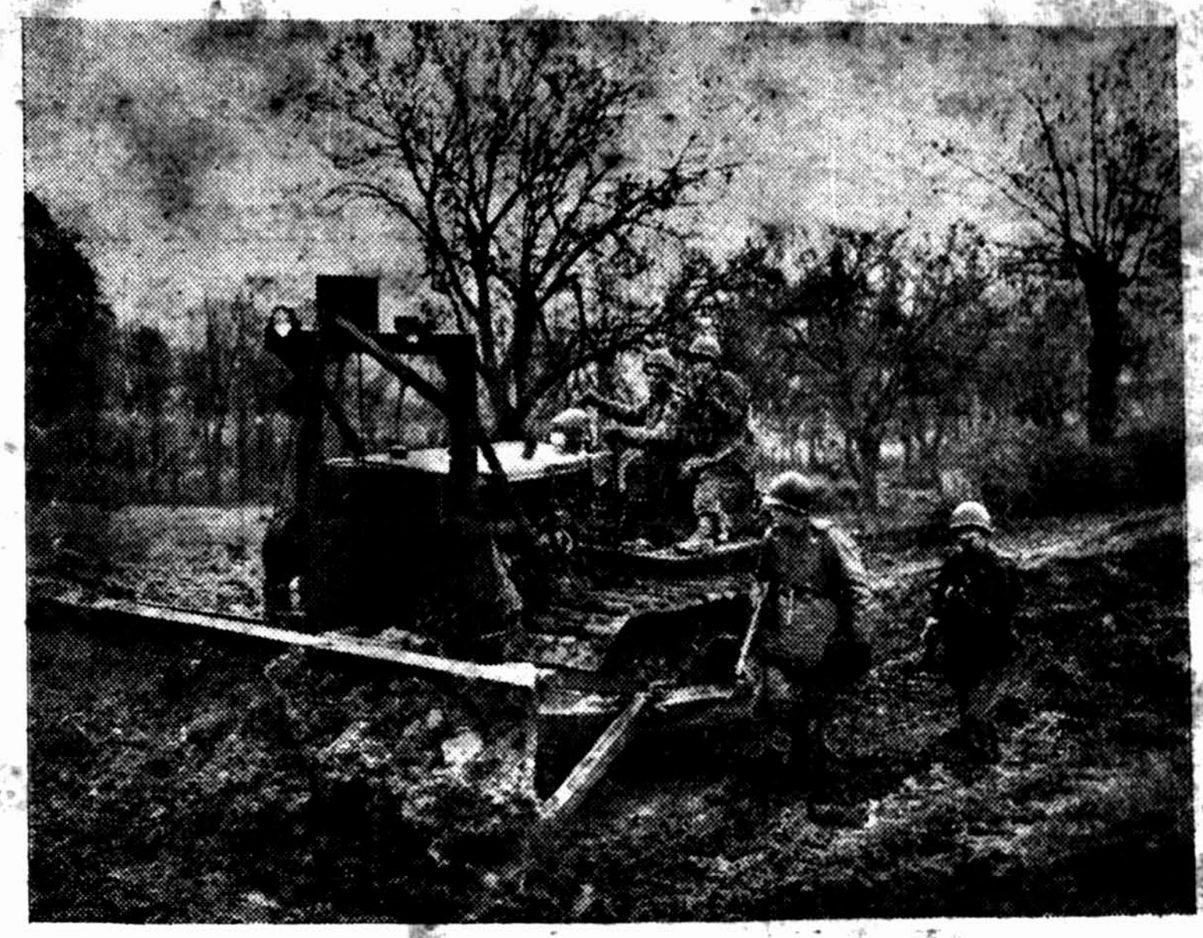

(Left) Infantrymen of the Ninth U. S. Army marching over muddy roads towards Geilenkirchen (Right.) U. S. Combat Engineers operating a bulldozer in a road in the Siegfried Line area.

The Doughboys march into a German town, under cover of tanks. (These pictures were obviously taken before the recent offensive of Field Marshal Rundstedt.)

TELEVISION: To Celebrate Victory

By KENNETH ULLYETT

To defeat robot bombs and live-pilot bombers it was necessary for us to go all out on radiolocation. And now experiments in radiolocation have brought colour television within reach of us all.

A receiver with a screen 2ft. by 2 1/2 ft. showing full stereoscopic colour with twice the intensity of pre-war B.B.C. transmission, should be available at from £15 to £20 as soon as we can start production.

Repaying Debt

Apart from Service radio, private laboratories of experts have been working on television in war time.

Sir Edward Appleton, scientific representative on the television committee, the man who discovered the atmosphere layer that reflects television waves, told me the other day:

"Our war time effort is likely to repay its own debt to peace time progress. Television for after the war has been materially helped by the knowledge gained in the last few years."

How will the new television plan be carried out? It must be remembered that on the Saturday before war broke out, the last vision transmission was given from Alexandra Palace, London, at 9 p.m. and the station closed down for the duration.

The main reason for this is that the 7-metre wave-length we used for vision was too dangerous a radio beacon and if television had been kept running it would have been a night-guide to the Nazis.

The Alexandra Palace equipment was partly dismantled five years ago. All the staff went into the Forces, or were doing other B.B.C. work.

Cecil Madden, who used to run the programmes, was put in charge of Empire broadcasts and control of a new staff of over 2,000. But the nucleus of experts ready to start the service again are all ready now for action.

Technically in the next two years we are in for some changes but the 4,000 owners of present television sets won't have to scrap them. Fitting a little quartz crystal controlled oscillator (the Unit will probably be marketed for £3 to £5) will enable the new style transmissions to be received.

So long as the B.B.C. runs television we are tied to the system in which the picture is formed of 405 lines each of about 540 dots scanned every one 25th of a second. Using larger screens won't alter this, but the first startling development will be stereoscopic vision.

Less Cost

This won't be done with two sets (one for each dye), but by a double delayed system of transmission, whereby two sets of tracing electron beam dots will work on the same screen, and persistence of vision will make the figures on the vision screen stand out in startling perspective.

Price will be cut not only because of the greater demand, but because we have found new methods of manufacture. High voltages operate in a vision set. Your average electric mains voltage is 240. In a vision set, voltages of 6,000 are common. This means that safety factor must be much greater, and this has meant more insulation and dearer components. Now, we have new type voltage doublers and electrolytics, and costs will be cut.

A fair replacement price for the cathode ray tube, in the heart of every vision receiver was £15 before the war. The money went in the high degree of vacuum and the precision with which the electron-gun inside had to be made.

Now we can turn them out for 35s. wholesale—and the retail price depends almost entirely on the demand, and on the competition put up by other television systems, which were stopped by the war.

Immediately production gets into full swing we shall be involved in a colossal commercial race to get out a television plan as a paying proposition, and we shan't be able to carry any passengers.

Bigger screens for home vision sets will give us almost a news cinema in every parlour, but don't hope for public television in cinemas and theatres, or for colour-television, until at least three years after the war.

Anglo-American Rivalry

Immediately the 25 per cent film stock cut is off, and the cinemas have access to unrestricted cellulose compounds, there will be such a boost that theatre managers won't want to burn their fingers with any costly television installations. Allowing for a 35 per cent increase over 1939 prices the cheapest full screen vision receiver would cost £8,000 per cinema.

There is great rivalry between American and British television laboratories. Already the British General Electric Company laboratories have made great progress with a system of televising films. Progress was stopped during the war, but it is already in a workable state. Such a system can be used on any method of transmission as the scanning-speed is the same as that of "live" television. This good-quality film transmission has been made possible by the development of special cathode-ray tubes, which can be used to improve television reception in ordinary sets.

Germans to-day would be "looking in" at television if they hadn't embarked on war. It is certain that the Germans won't get television now for years to come—but who will take over the Nazis system—Britain or America?

If we want cheap cinema television in Britain we shall need some of the Siemens patents because in many ways the German system is more ingenious than our own; superior to the American systems.

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